

Characteristics of Hawaii's Keiki Population

Keiki Caucus · October 11, 2011



Presented by Richard Lim, Director

Hawaii State Department of Business
Economic Development & Tourism

www.hawaii.gov/dbedt

Overview

- ▶ Profile of Hawaii's Children
- ▶ Child Wellbeing
- ▶ Education
- ▶ Jobs and Wages
- ▶ Implications

Hawaii's Keiki Profile

Population of Children

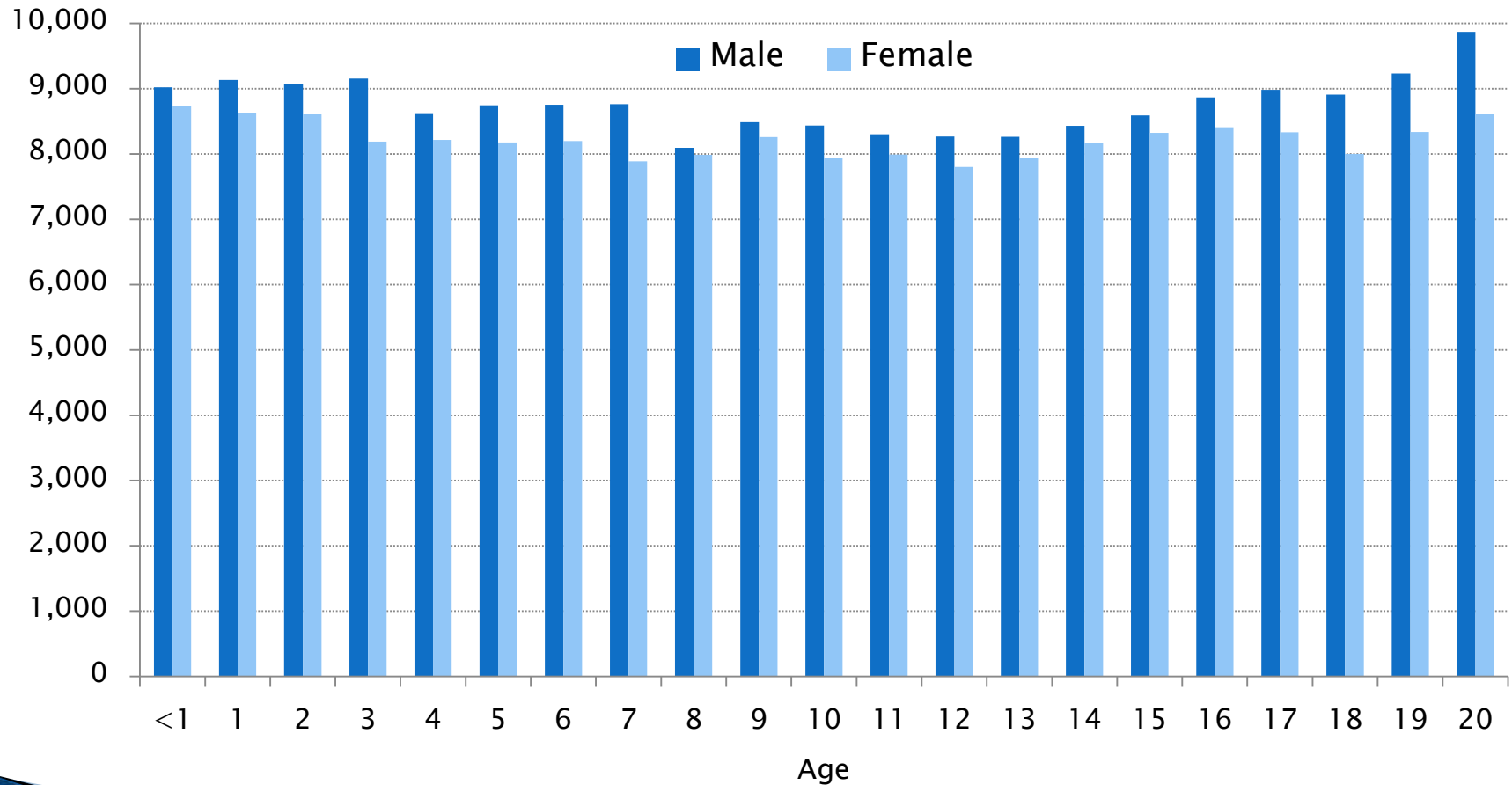
About 26 percent of our population are keiki and the percentages are consistent across all counties.

Area	2000		2010	
	Total Population	% Under 20	Total Population	% Under 20
Hawaii	1,211,537	28.4	1,360,301	26.2
Hawaii County	148,677	30.1	185,079	26.5
Honolulu County	876,156	28.0	953,207	26.2
Kauai County	58,463	29.7	67,091	25.8
Maui County	128,241	28.9	154,924	26.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Summary File 1, Table QT-P2

Population of Children by Gender

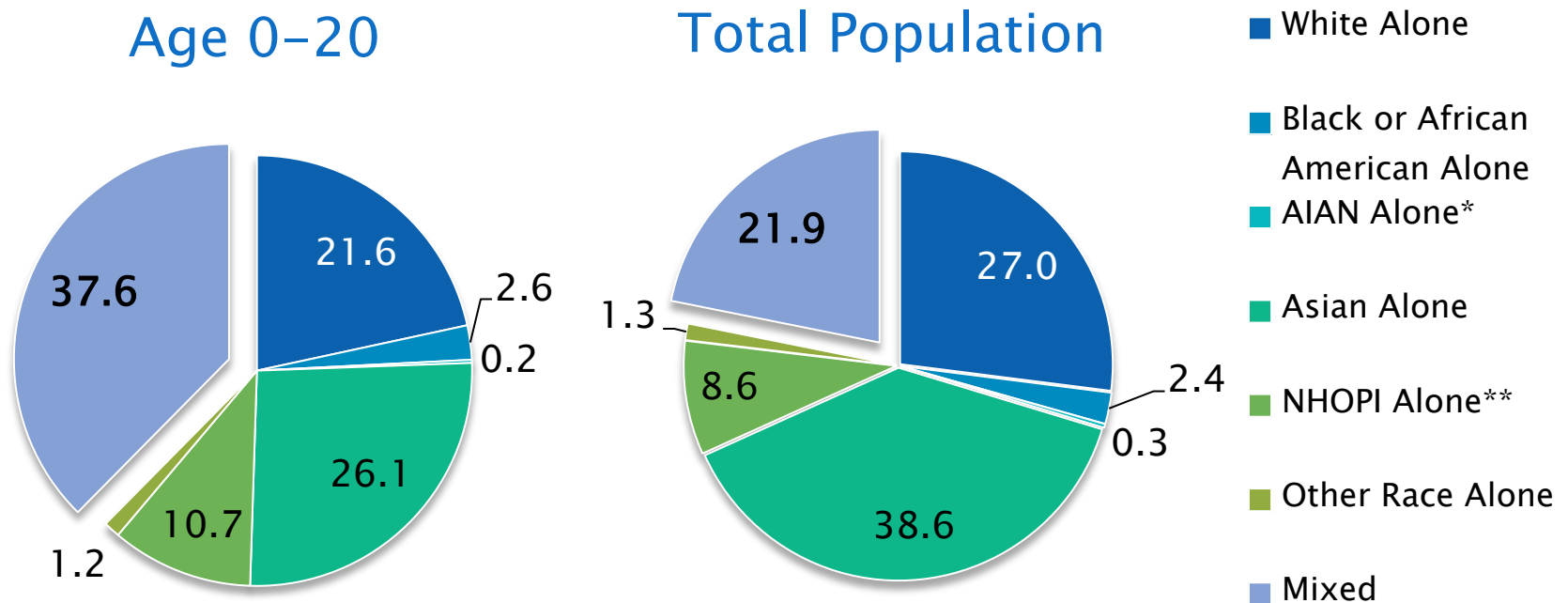
There were more boys than girls across all keiki age groups in 2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Summary File 1, Table QT-P2

Ethnic Diversity of Children

Our keiki population is more ethnically diverse than previous generations: 37.6% are mixed ethnicity, compared to 21.9% of the total population



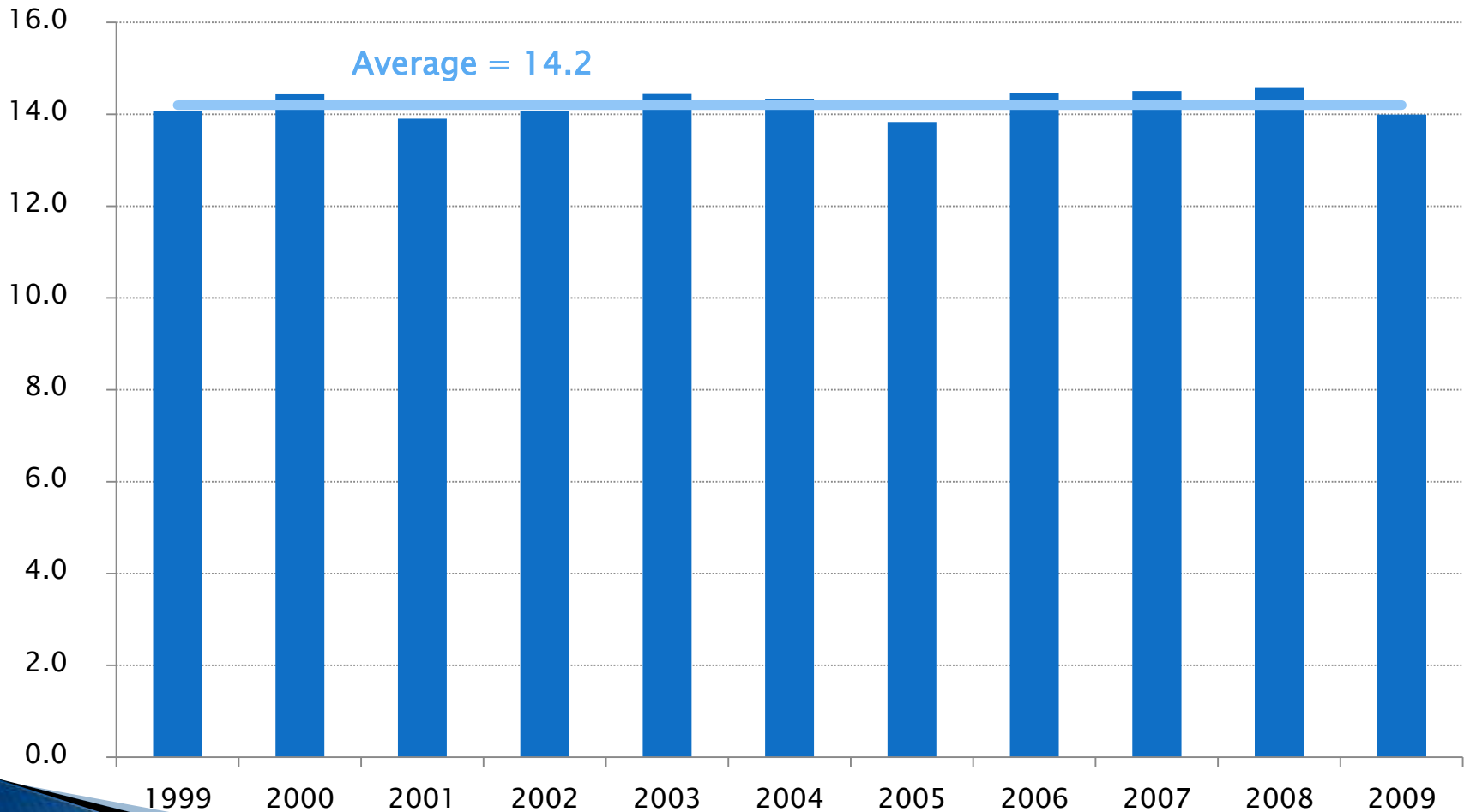
* American Indian and Alaska Native alone

**Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone

Source: 2009 American Community Survey 5-year Estimate, PUMS data

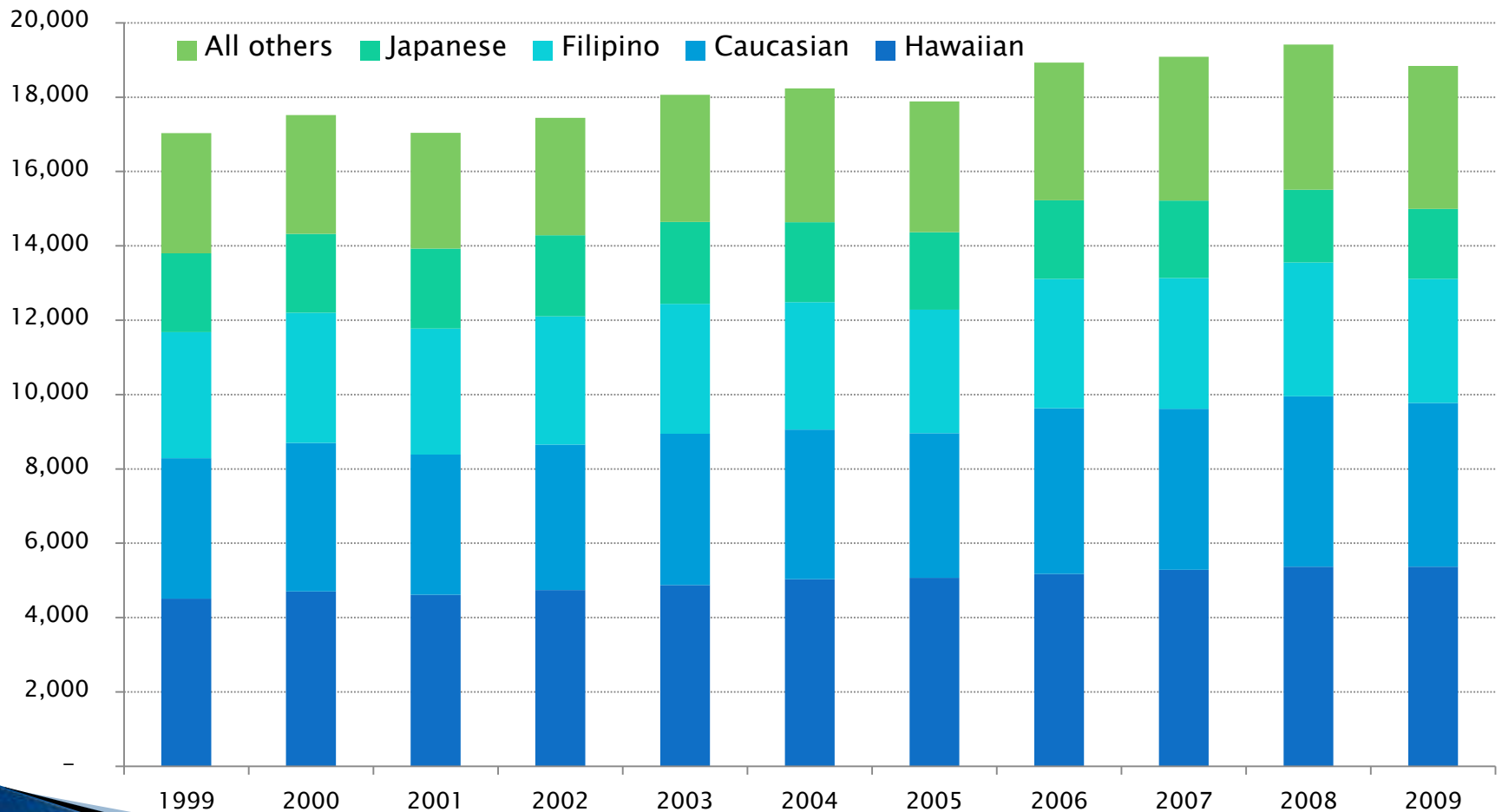
Birth Rate

For the last decade, Hawaii's birth rates averaged approximately 14.2 births per 1,000 people



Births By Ethnicity of Mother

Number of births has remained flat in recent years, with over 50% of the new births coming from Native Hawaiian (28%) and Caucasian (23%) mothers.



Families With Children

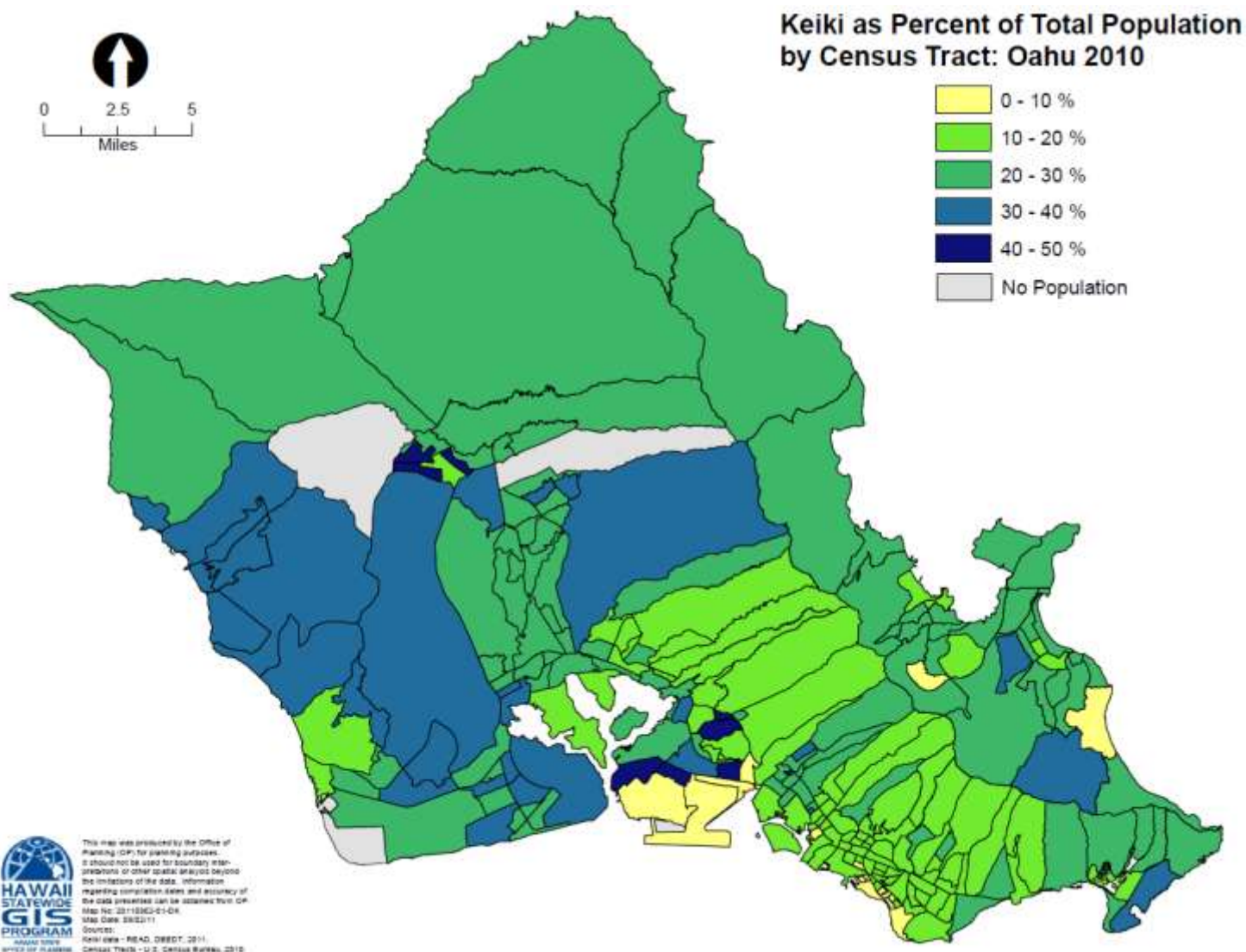
Percent of families with children dropped from 45% in 2000 to 40% in 2010.

Area	2000	2010
Hawaii State	45.0	40.2
Hawaii County	46.3	38.9
Honolulu County	44.3	40.0
Kauai County	47.1	39.4
Maui County	48.0	43.1

Source: 2010 Census Demographic Profile Data, Table DP-1.

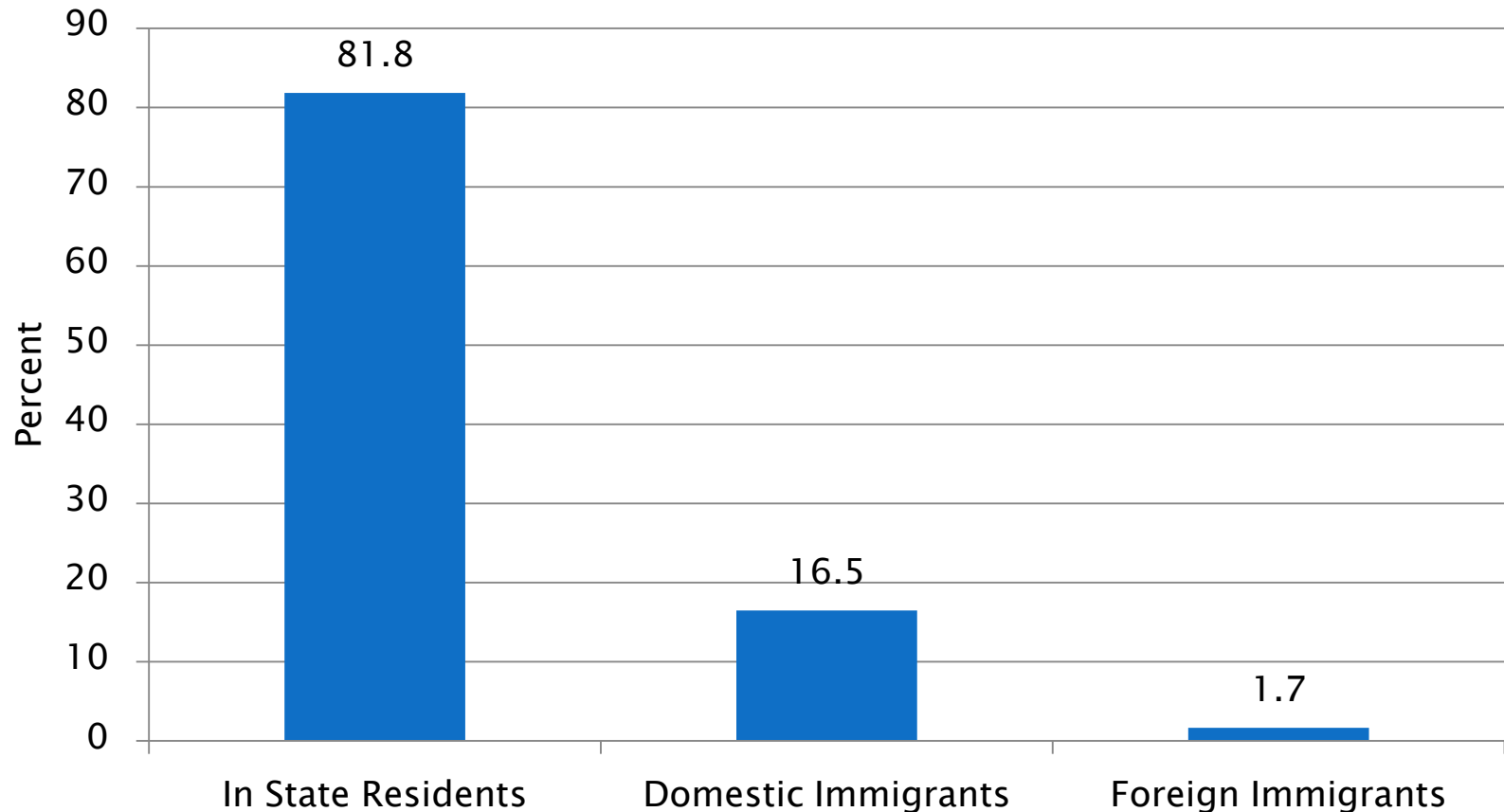
Geographic Distribution

Military bases, UH Manoa, and Native Hawaiian communities have more keiki than other communities in 2010



Population From Out-of-State

18.2% of our keiki are new comers from out-of-state

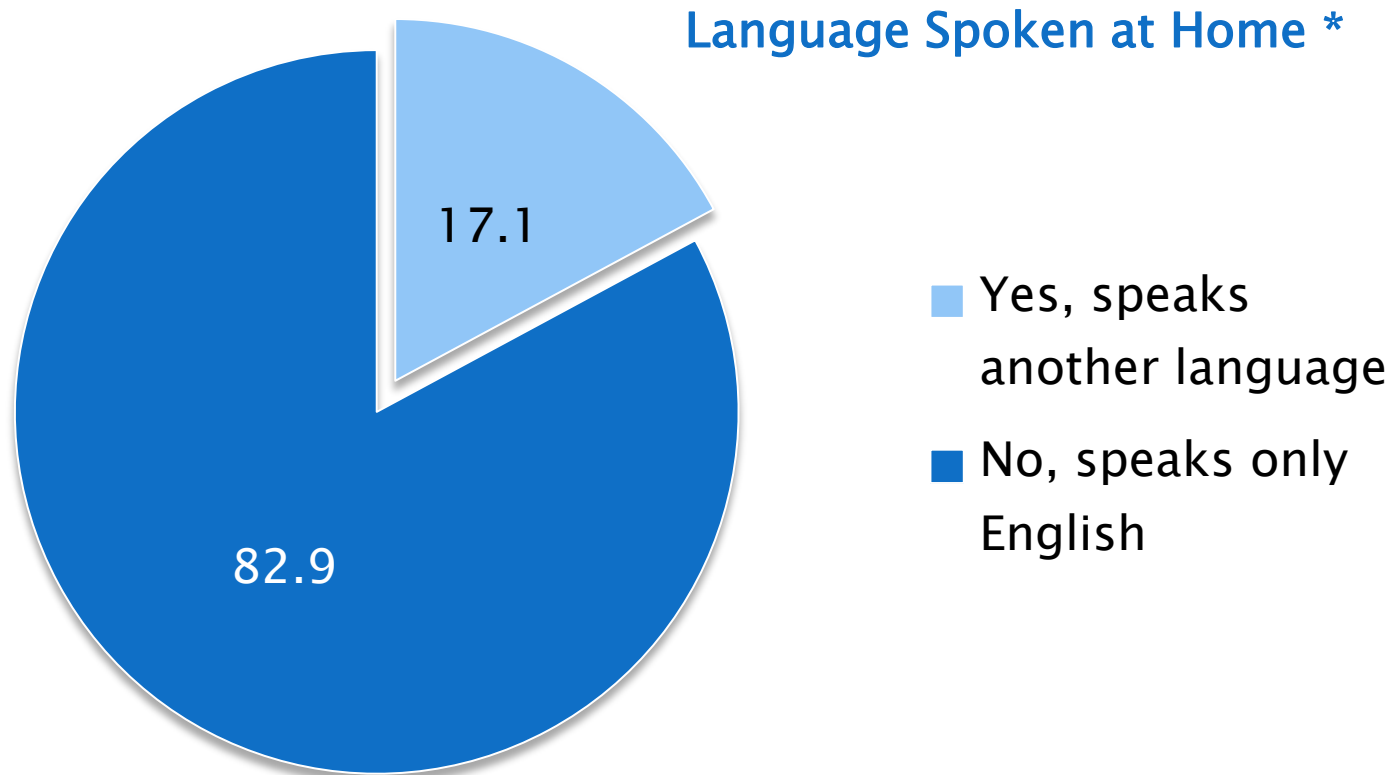


*N/A for those who are less than 1 year old.

Source: 2009 American Community Survey 5-year Estimate, PUMS data

Language Spoken at Home

17 percent of our keiki speak a language other than English at home

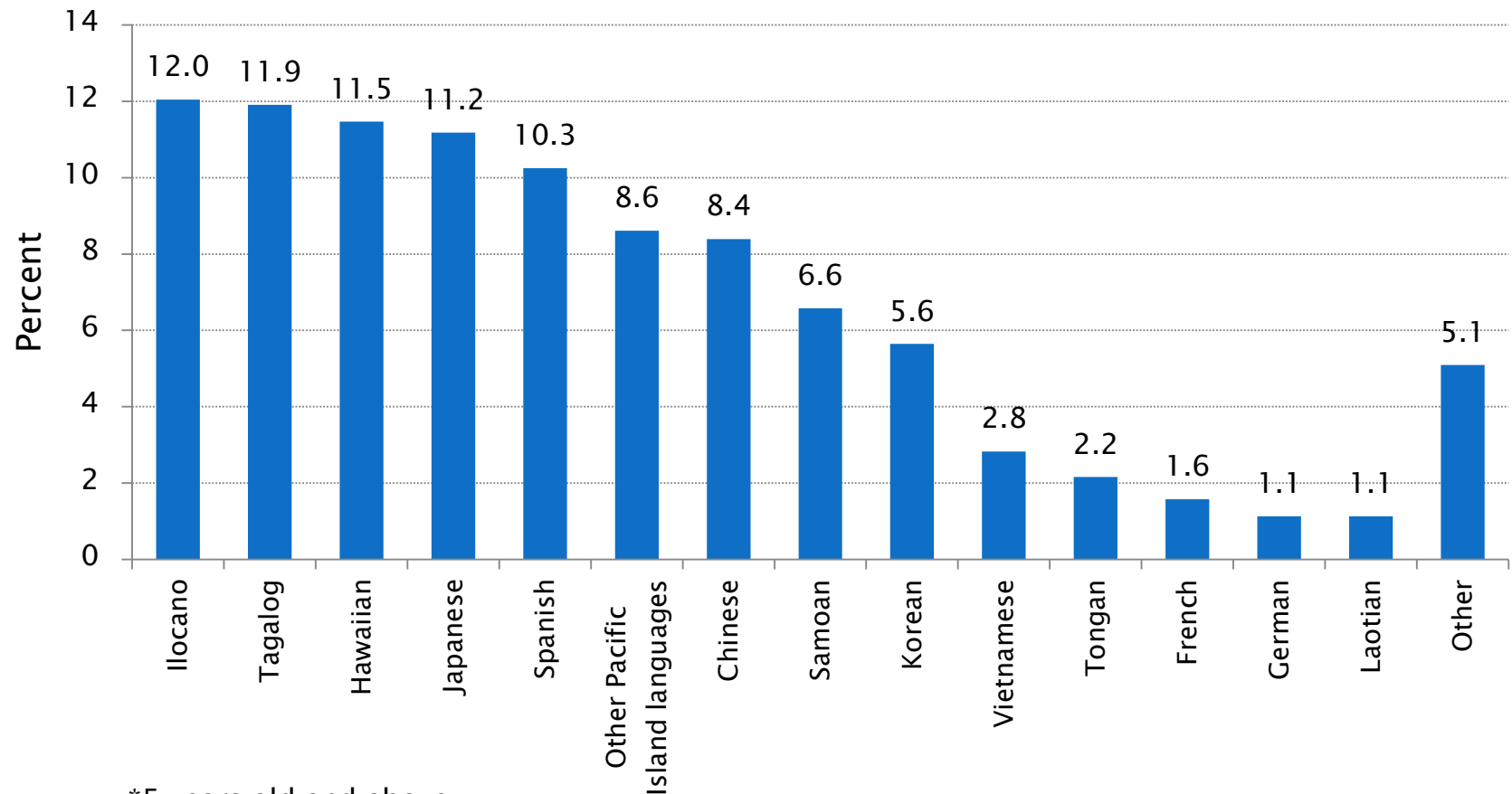


*5 years old and above.

Source: 2009 American Community Survey 5-year Estimate , PUMS data

Non-English Language Spoken at Home

Ilocano, Tagalog, and Hawaiian are the top 3 languages spoken at home

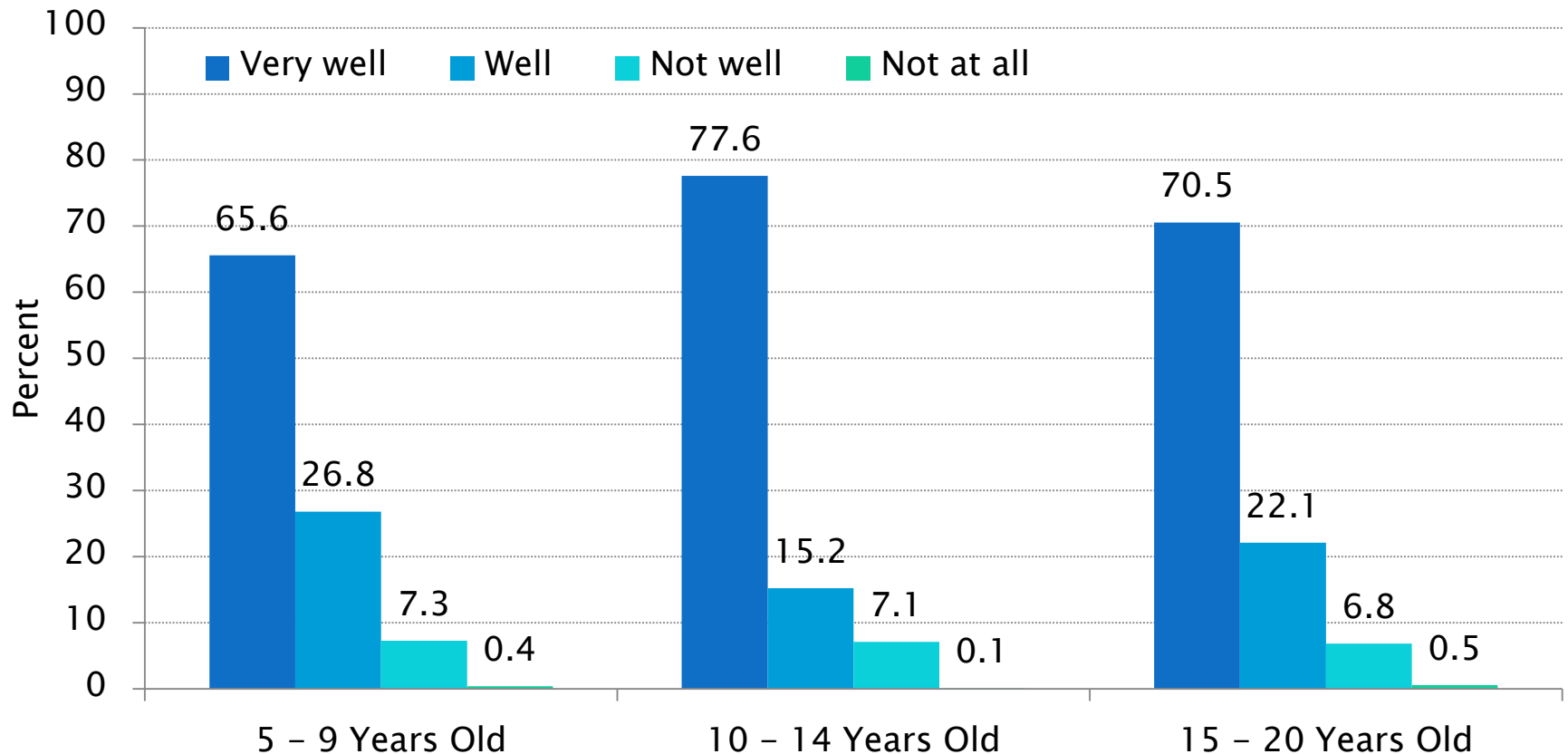


*5 years old and above.

Source: 2009 American Community Survey 5-year Estimate, PUMS data

Ability to Speak English by Age

Only a small percentage of keiki who speak a different language at home do not speak English well



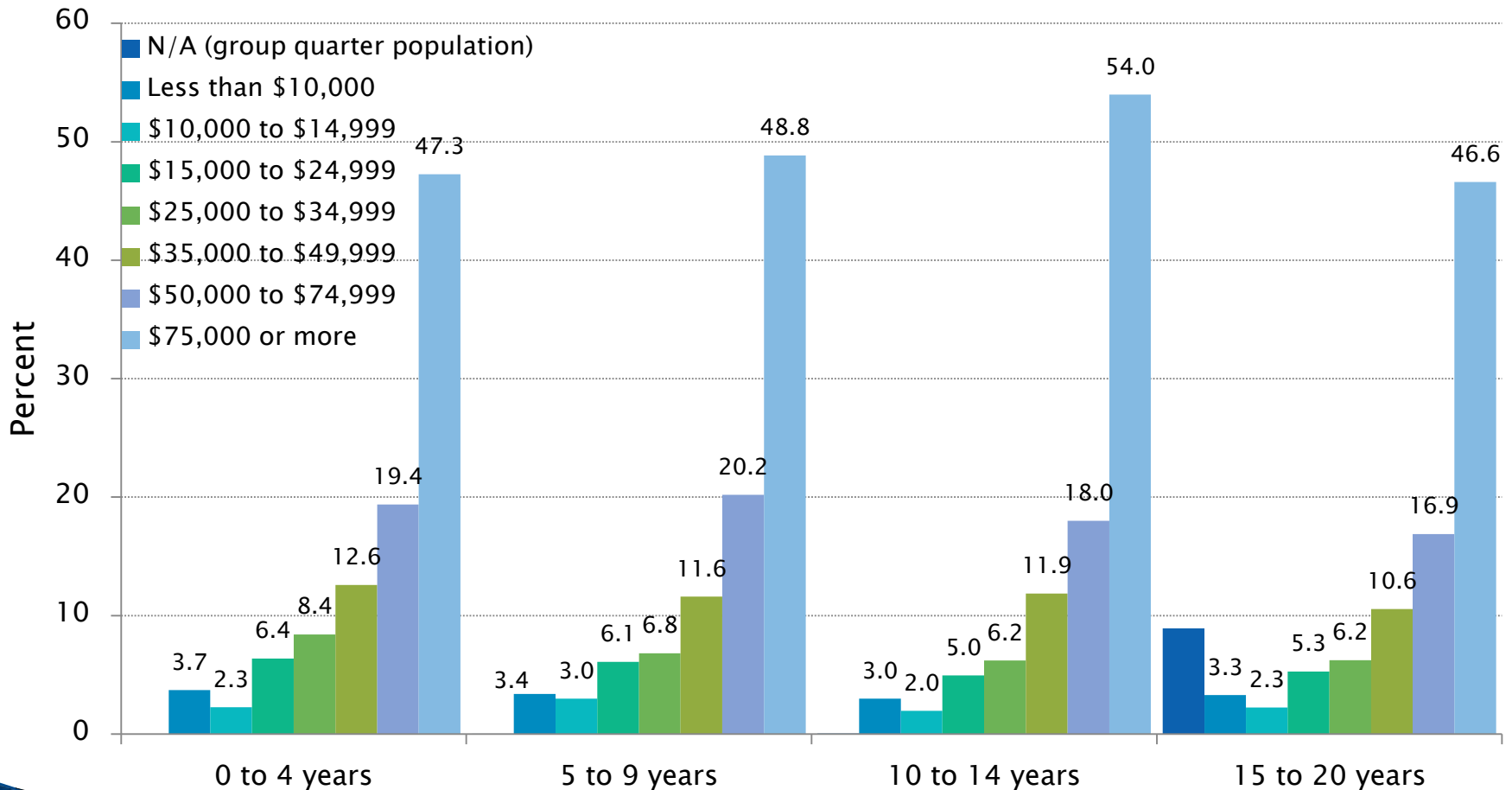
*5 years old and above.

Source: 2009 American Community Survey 5-year Estimate, PUMS data

Keiki Wellbeing

Family Income Distribution

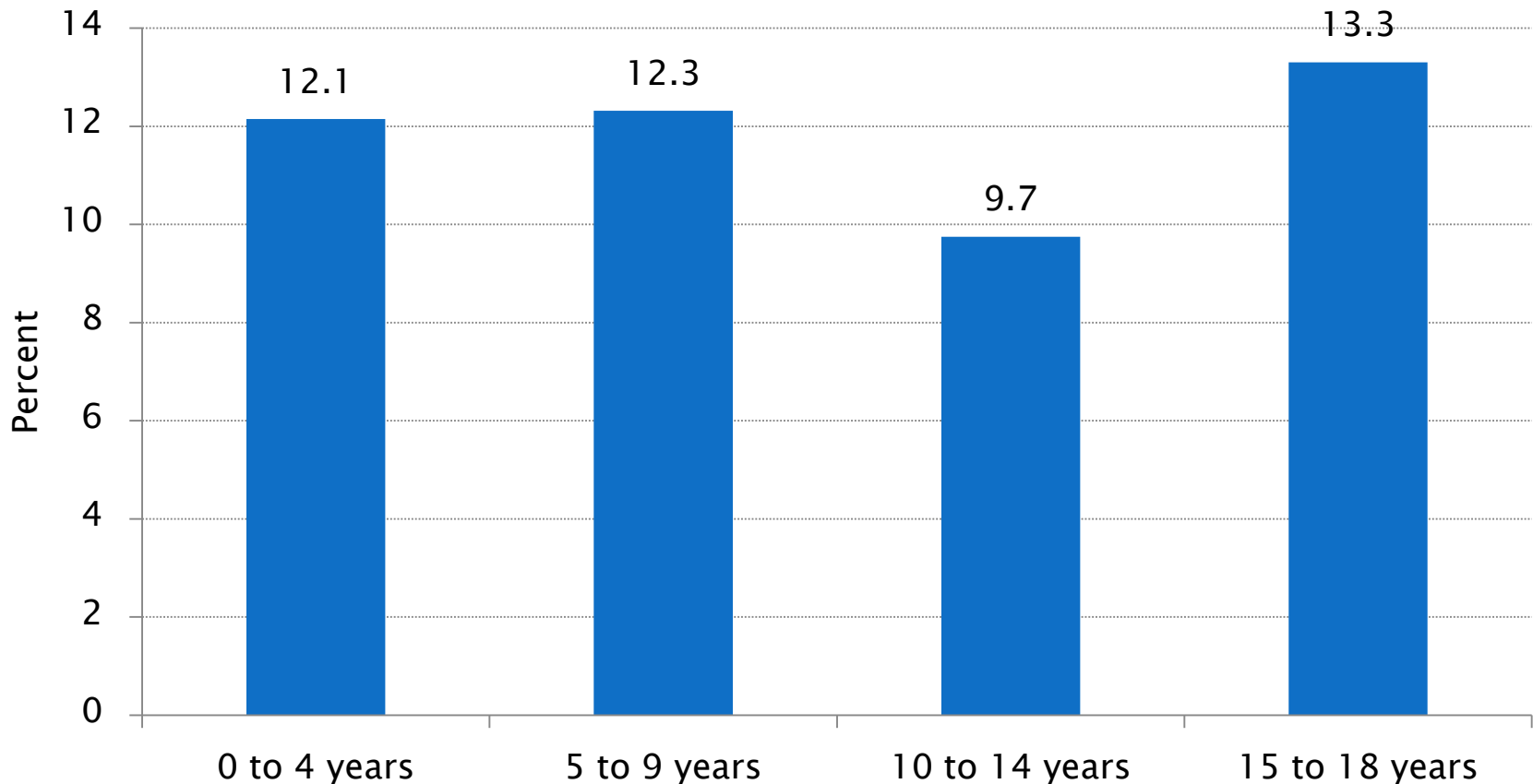
Almost 50 percent of keiki live in families with an income of \$75,000 or more



Source: 2009 American Community Survey 5-year Estimate, PUMS data

Below Poverty Levels

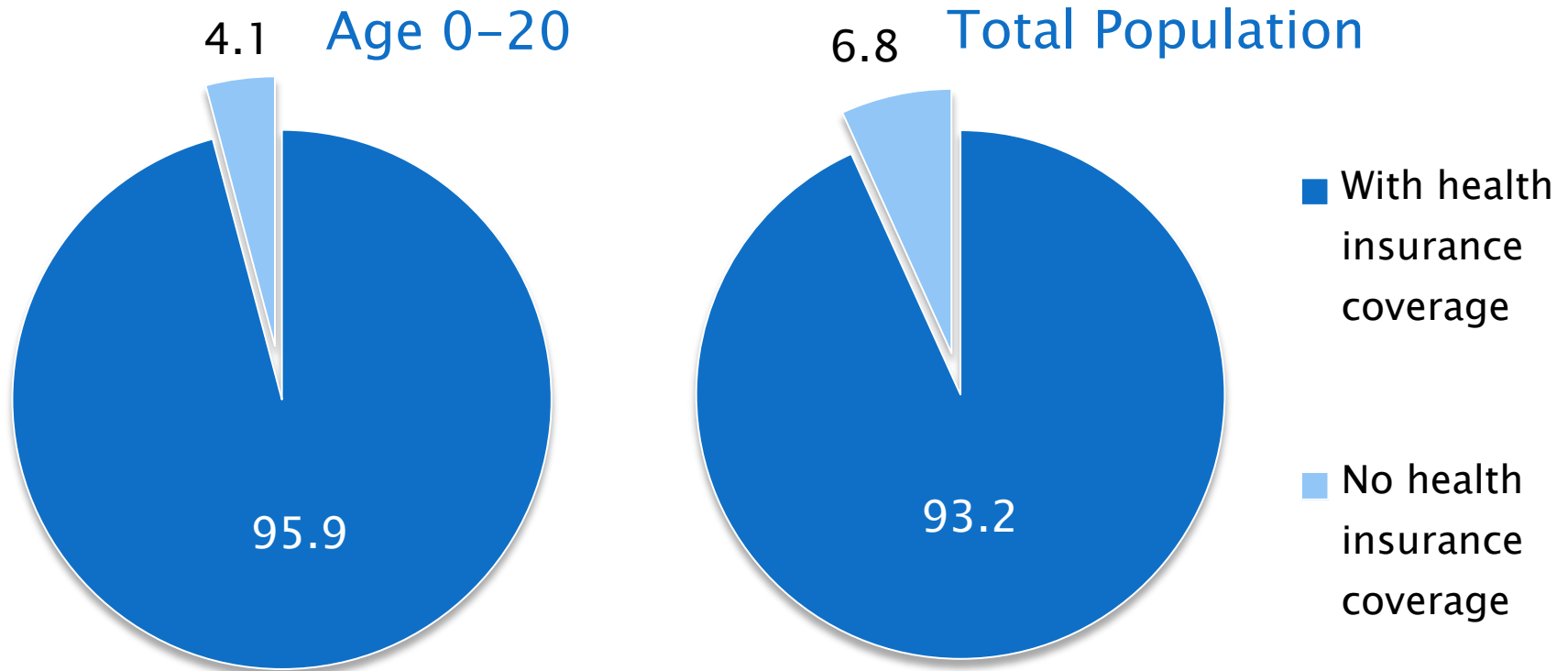
However, 12% of our keiki live under poverty income level



Source: 2009 American Community Survey 5-year Estimate , PUMS data

Health Care

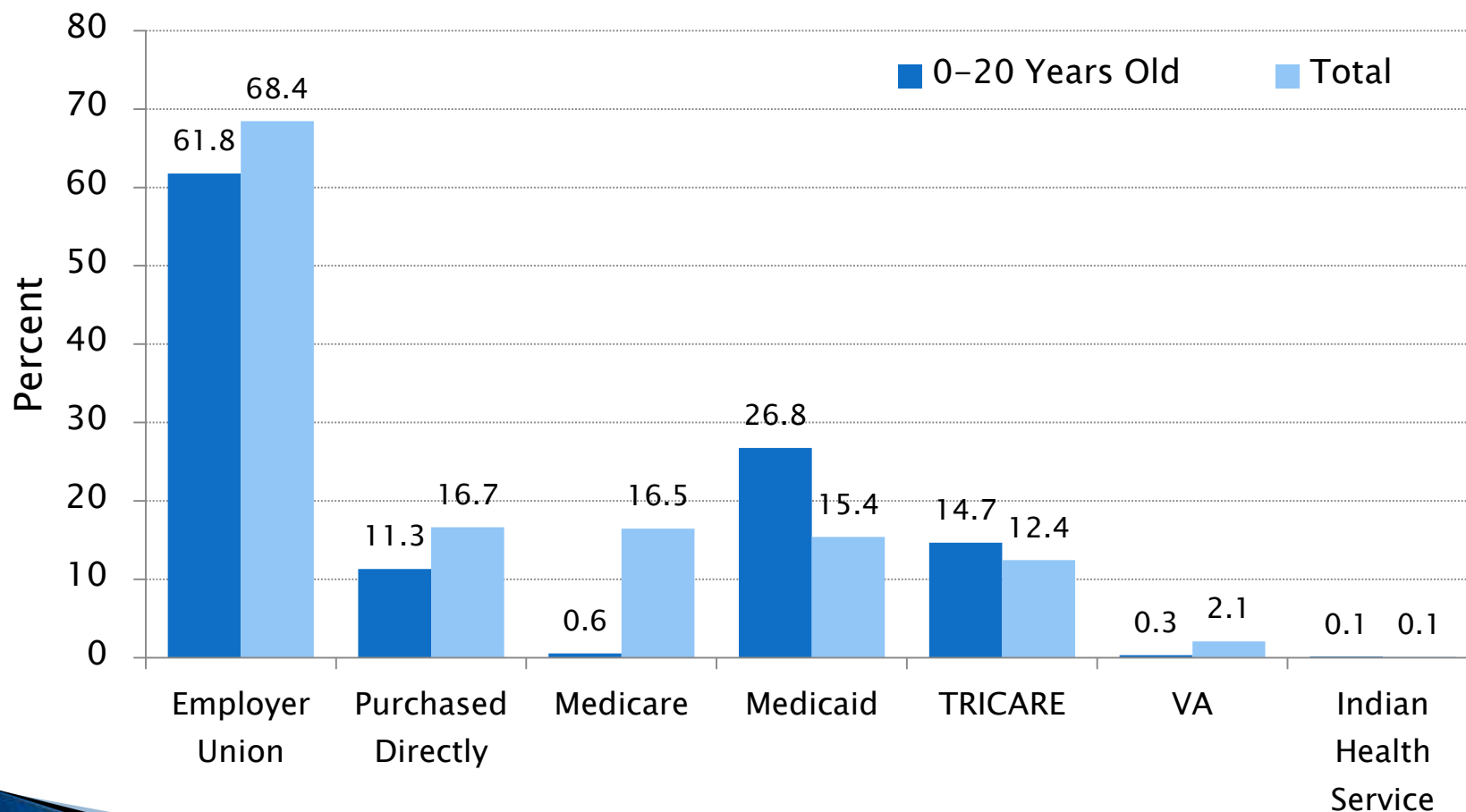
*More of our keiki are protected with health insurance than adults:
With 96% coverage*



Source: 2009 American Community Survey 1-year Estimate, PUMS data

Children's Health Coverage by Program

Keiki are mostly covered by their parents' insurance and government programs



Source: 2009 American Community Survey 1-year Estimate, PUMS data

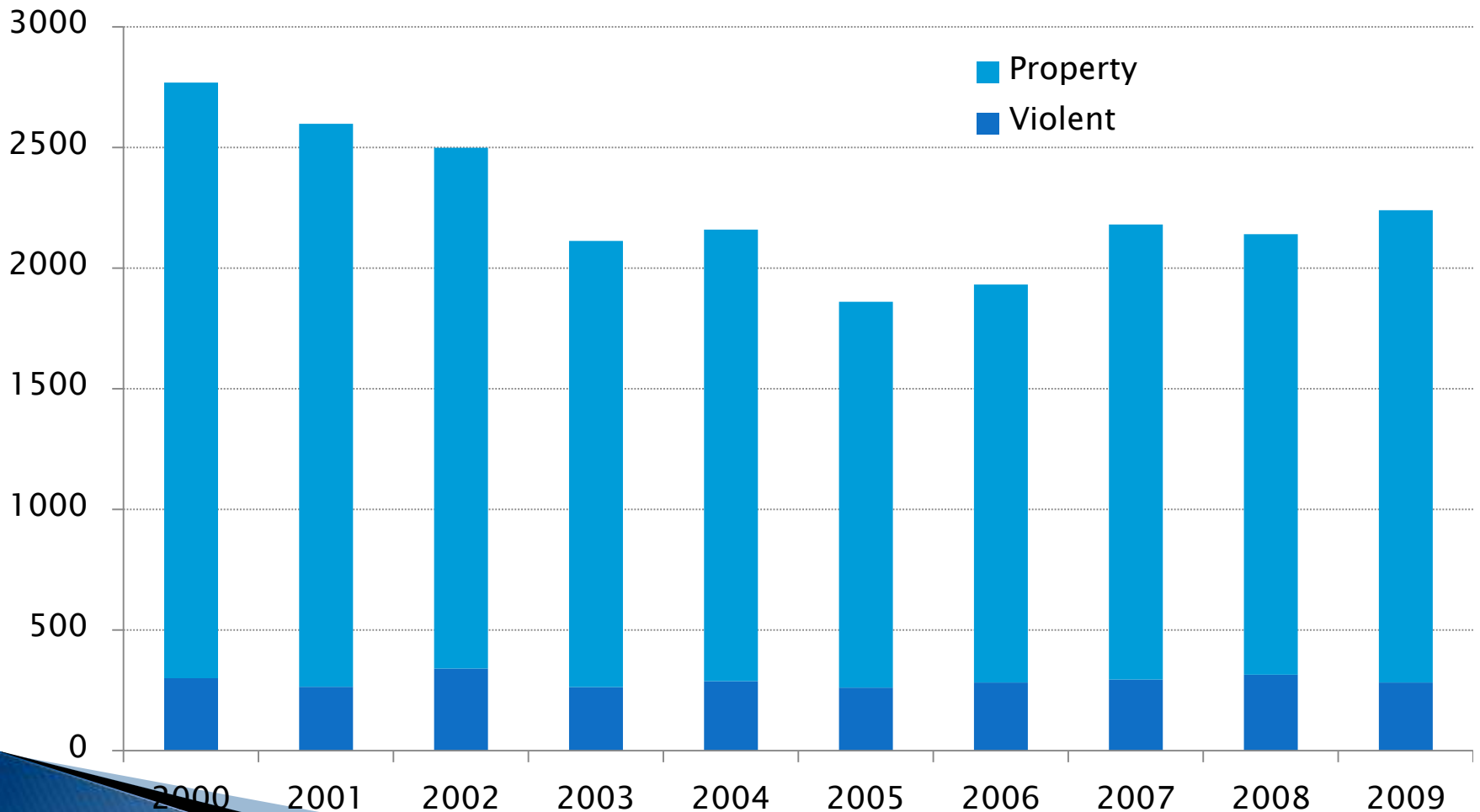
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program for Families with Children

6.4% of families with children under 6 and 10.2% of families with children between 6 and 17 receive food assistance.

Type of Family	2009 (% of Families)
Presence of related children under 6 years in family	6.4
Presence of related children 6 to 17 years in family	10.2
No related children present in family	4.6

Crimes Committed By Juveniles

Hawaii juvenile crime cases have risen again since 2005, about 300 cases are violent crimes and 2,000 cases are property crime



Juvenile Offenses

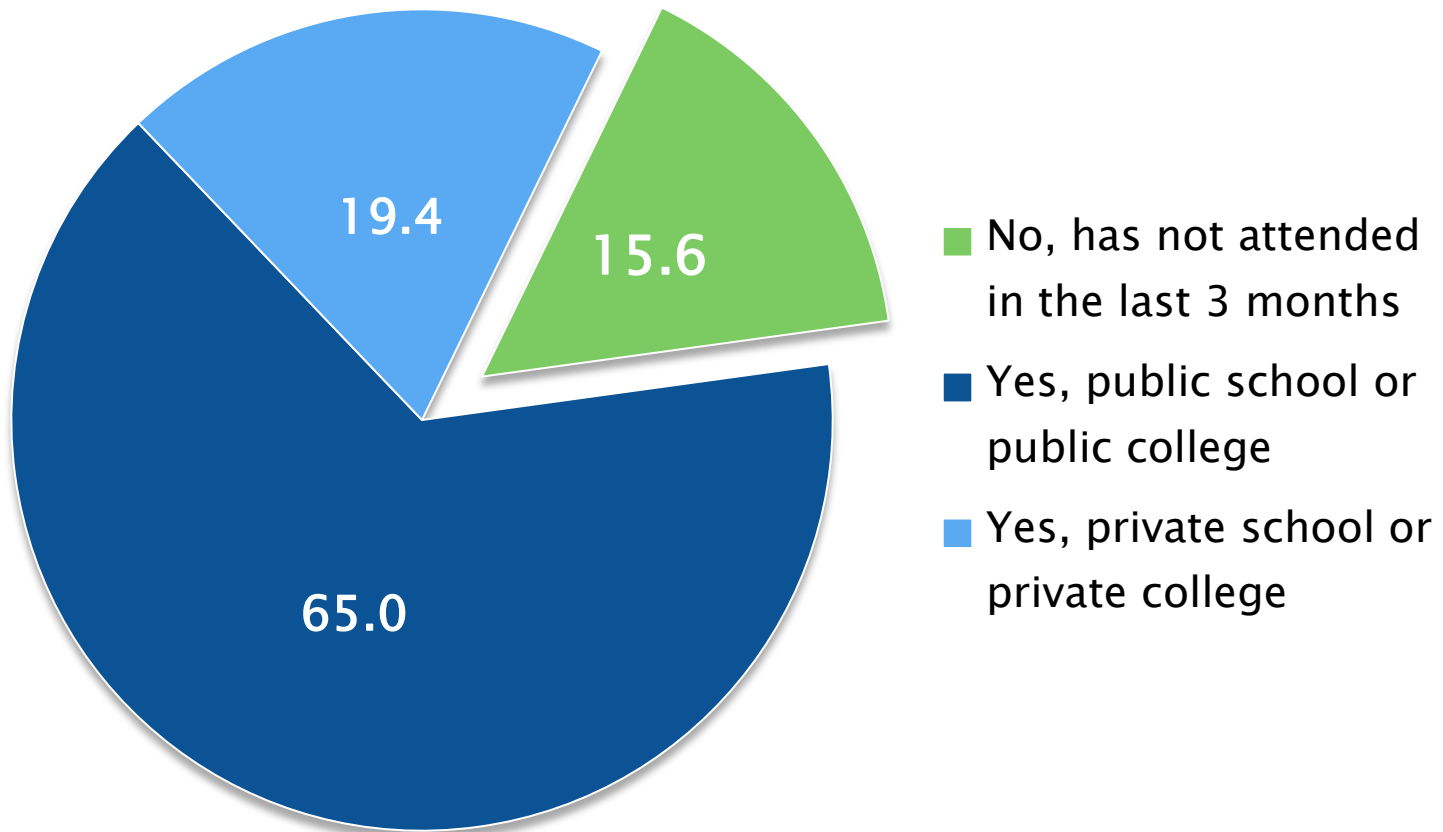
Larceny-Theft has been the largest category for juvenile arrests, accounting for 74% of the total

	2000	2005	2009
Total	2,769	1,860	2,240
Total Violent	300	261	283
Murder	4	4	–
Forcible Rape	8	8	17
Robbery	154	116	131
Aggravated Assault	134	133	135
Total Property	2,469	1,599	1,957
Burglary	350	130	160
Larceny-Theft	1,862	1,267	1,656
Motor Vehicle Theft	239	184	127
Arson	18	18	14

Education

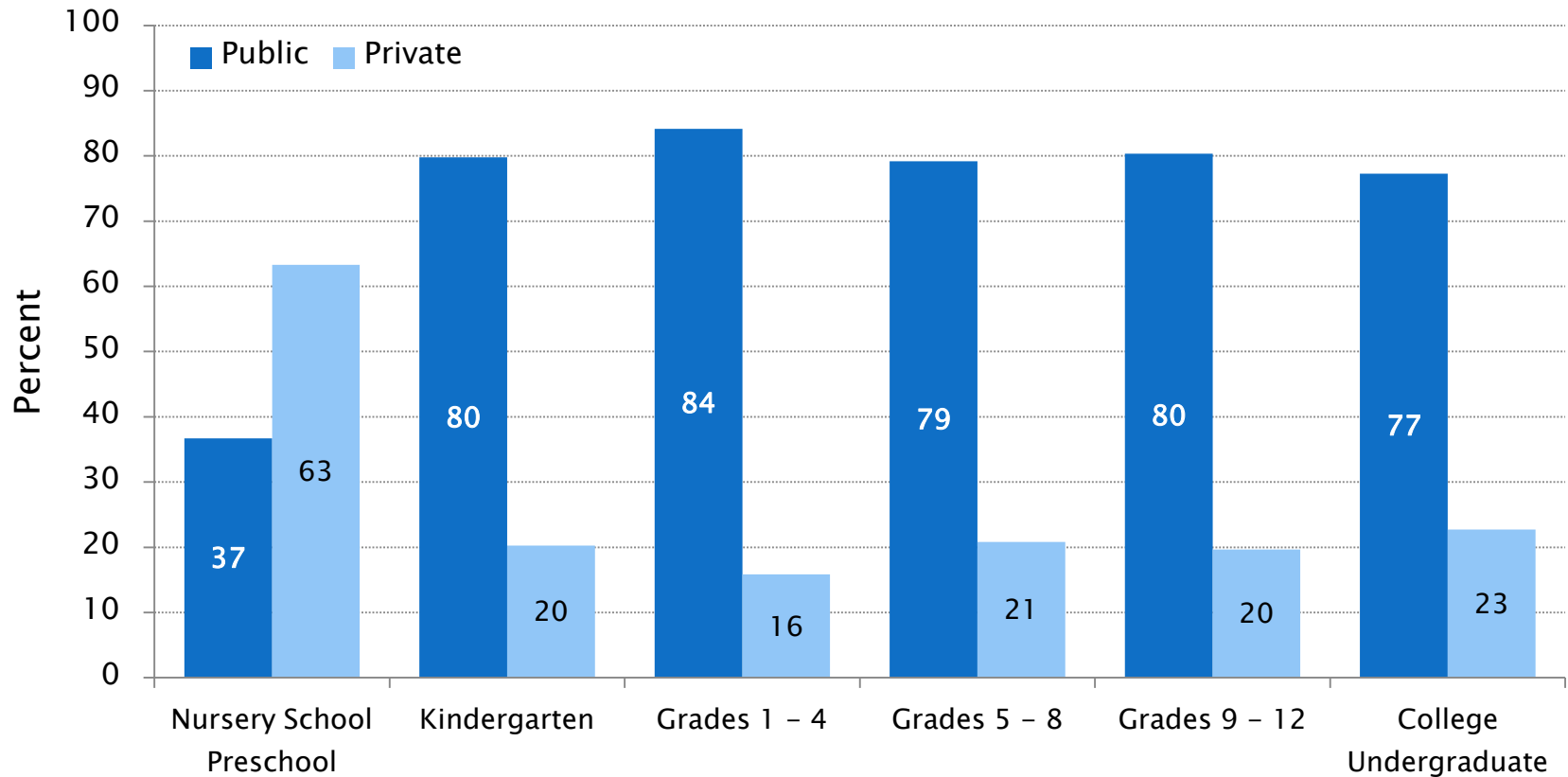
School Enrollment

65% of our keiki 20 and under are in public schools, 19% are in private schools, and 16% are either home schooled or not attending school.



Public vs Private School Enrollment

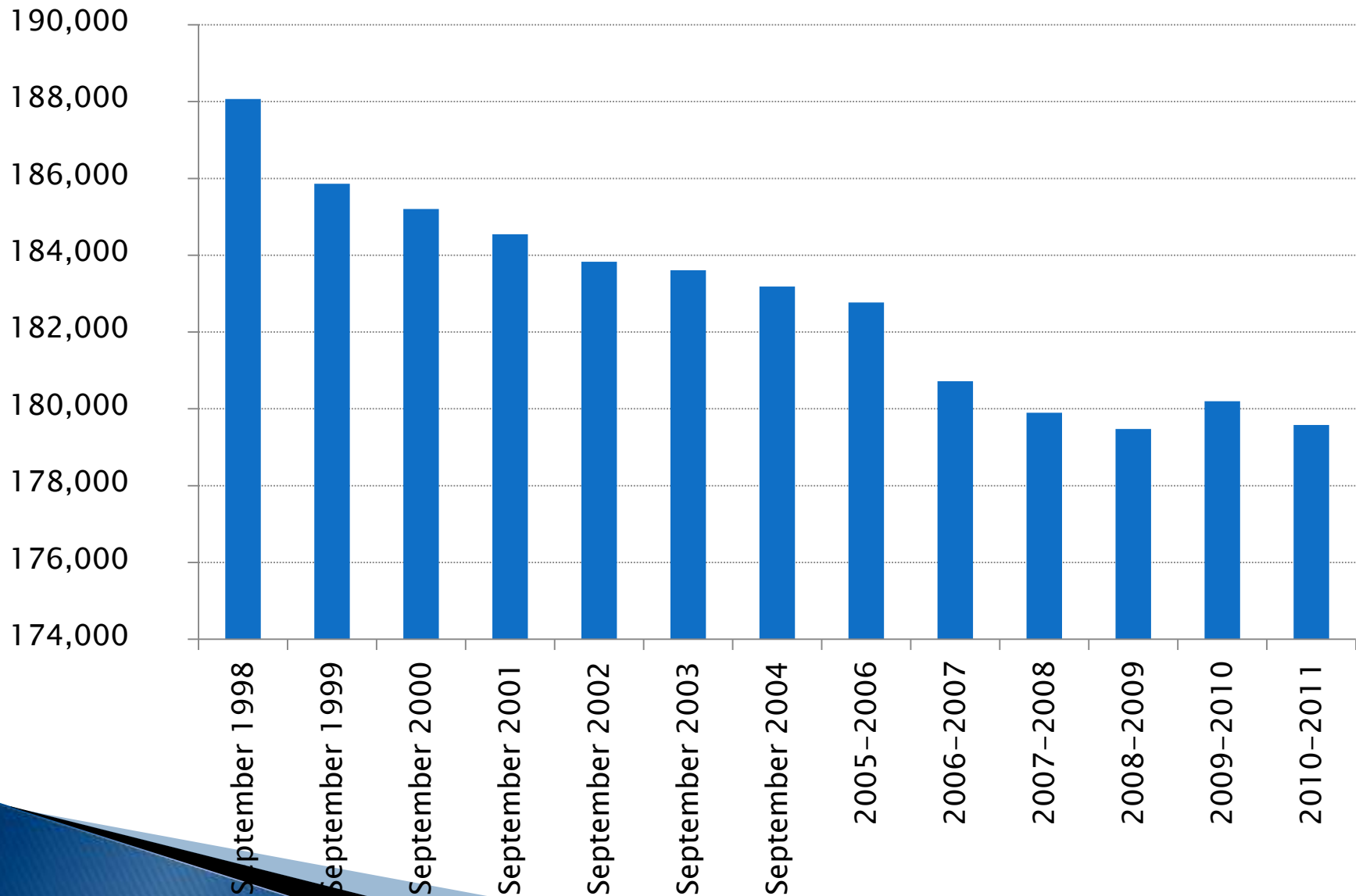
20% of our keiki are in private grade schools



*Excluding less than 3 years old

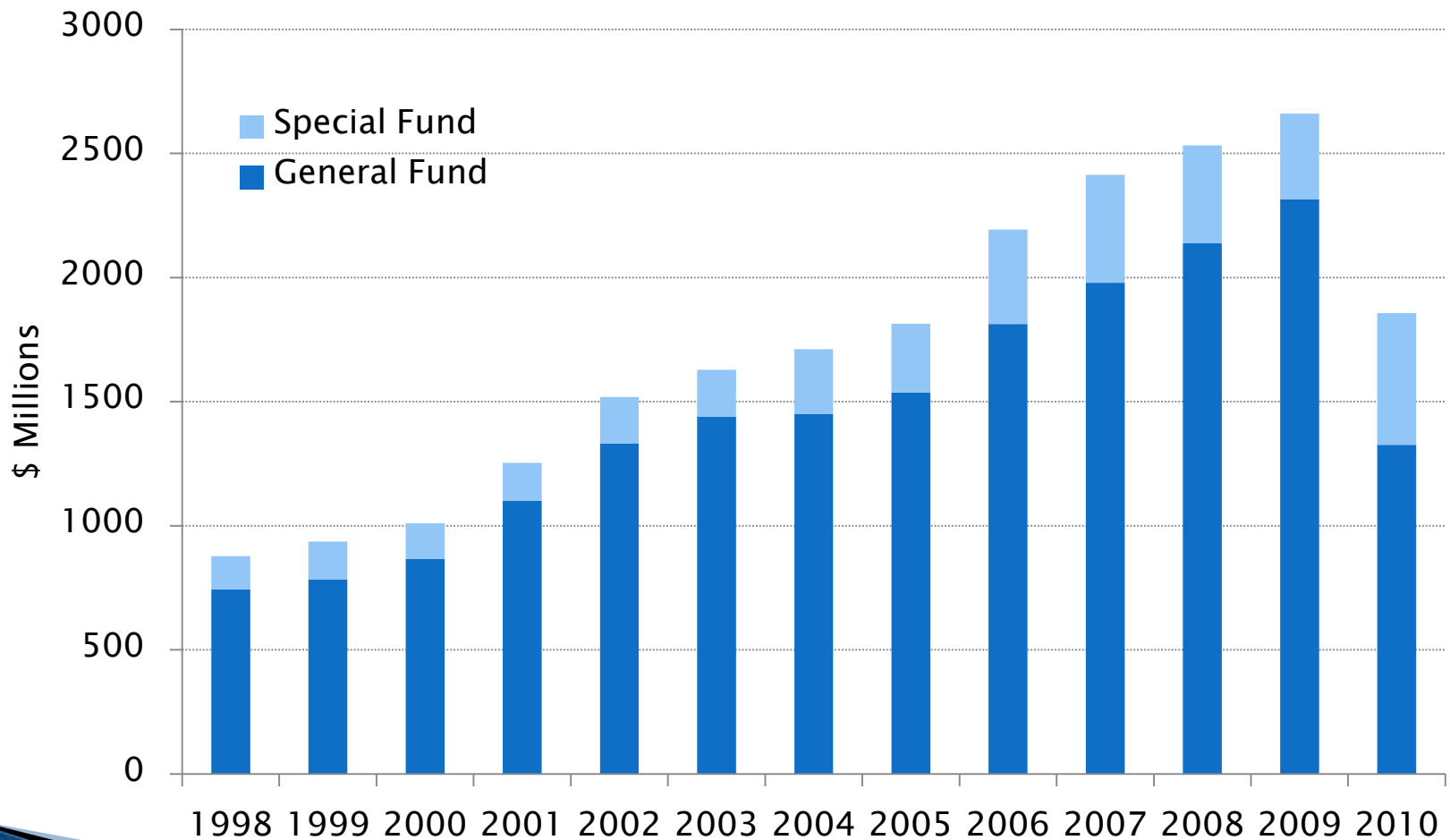
Source: 2009 American Community Survey 5-year Estimate, PUMS data

Department of Education Enrollment



Department of Education Expenditures

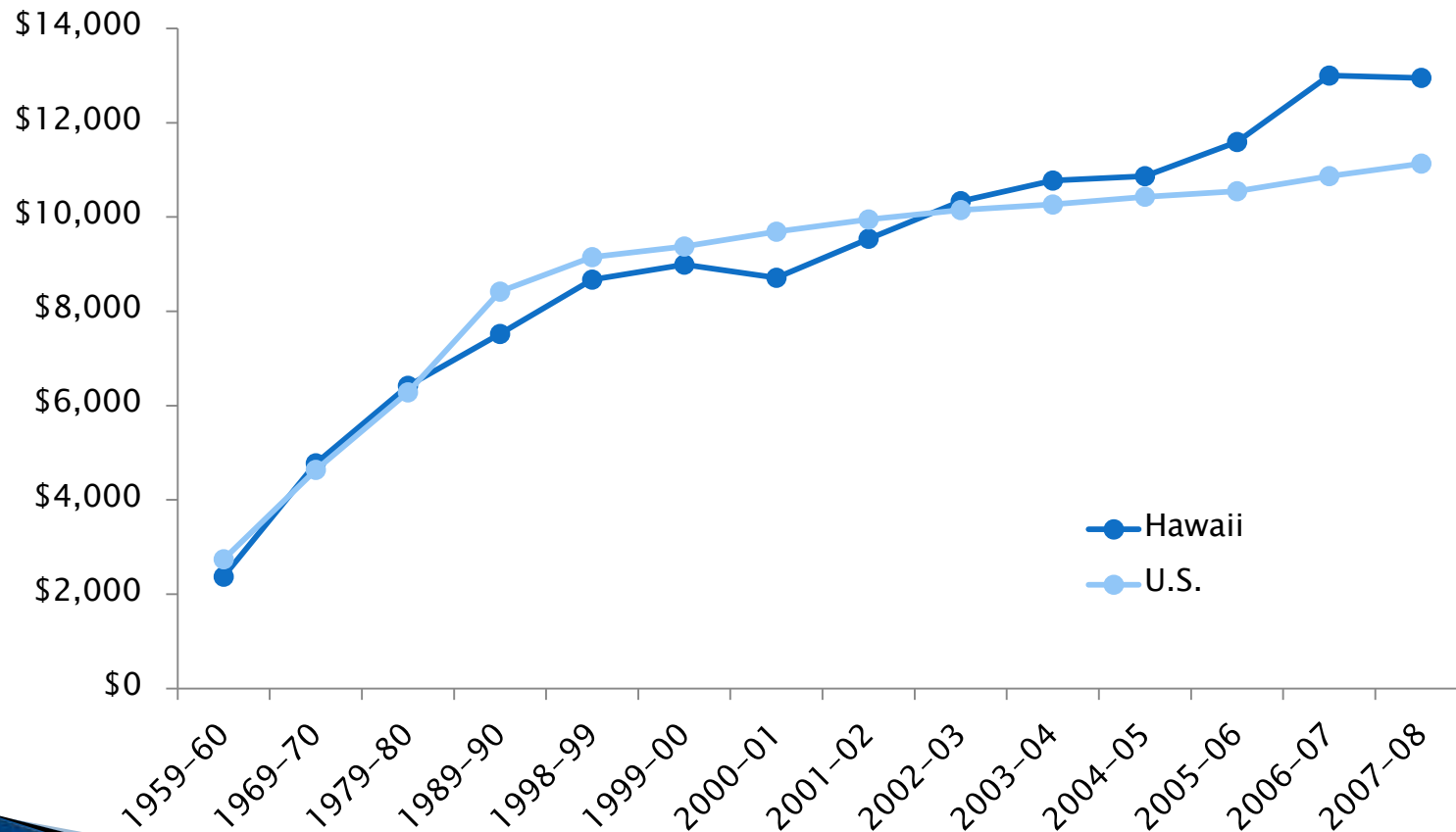
DOE Spending Grew At An Annual Rate of 10.6%



Spending Per Student

Hawaii's spending per pupil has increased more than the national average in recent years

Hawaii Public Elementary and Secondary Schools 1959–2008 (Constant 2008–09 US\$)

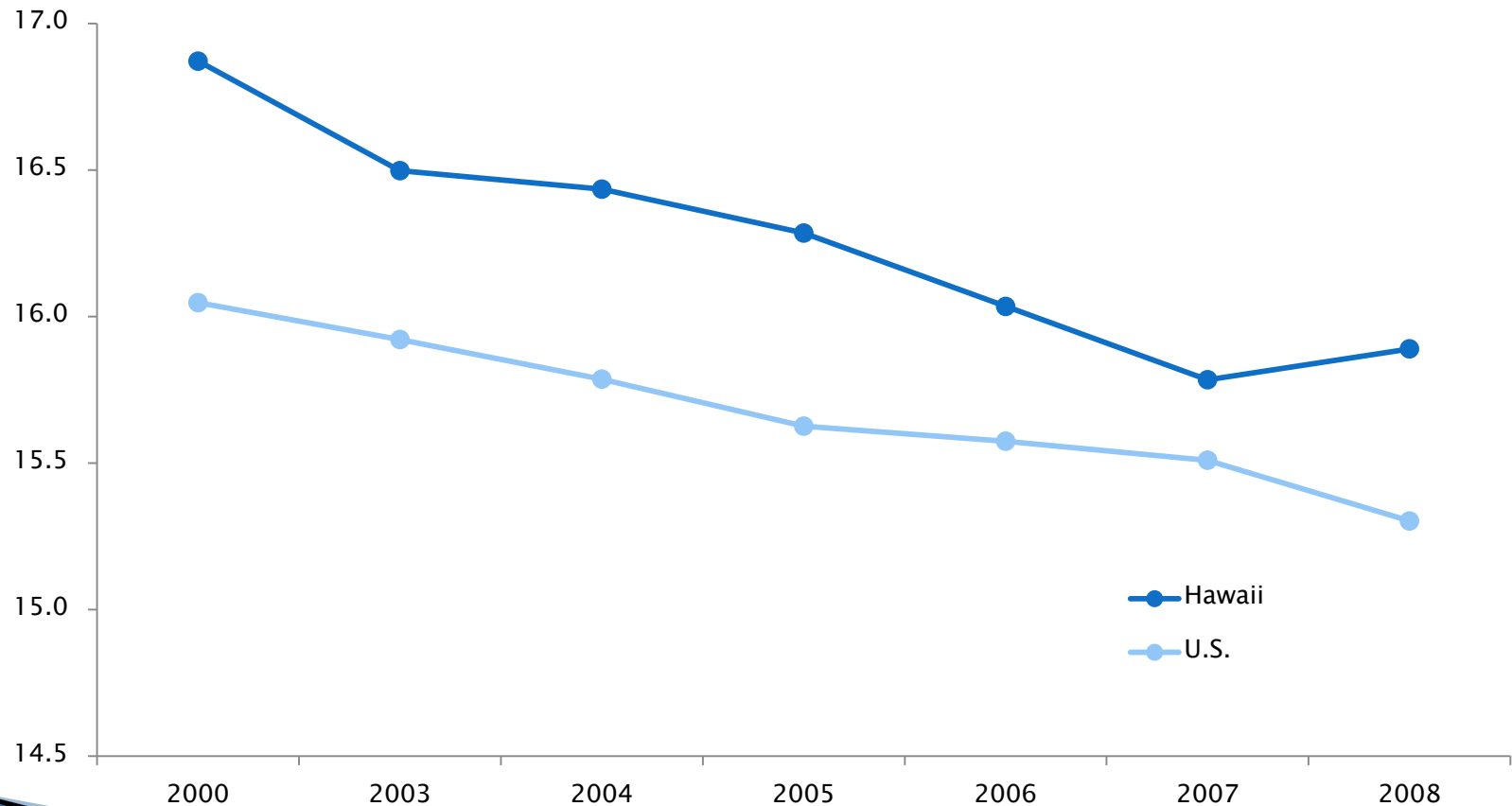


Source: U.S. Dept of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2010.

Student to Teacher Ratio

Hawaii's student to teacher ratio is also higher than the national average.

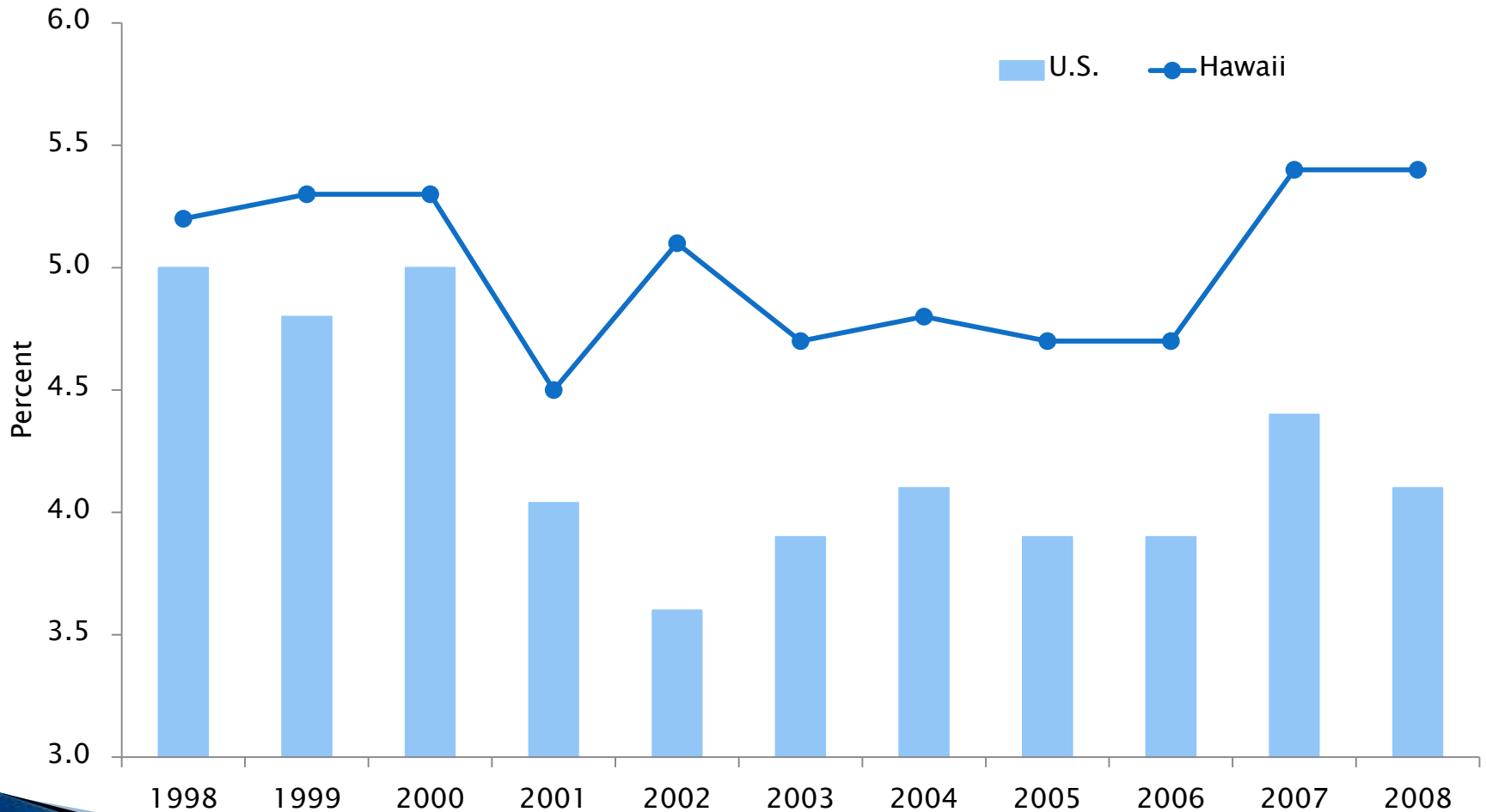
Hawaii Public Elementary and Secondary Schools 2000–2008



Source: U.S. Dept of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2010.

Public High School Dropout Rates

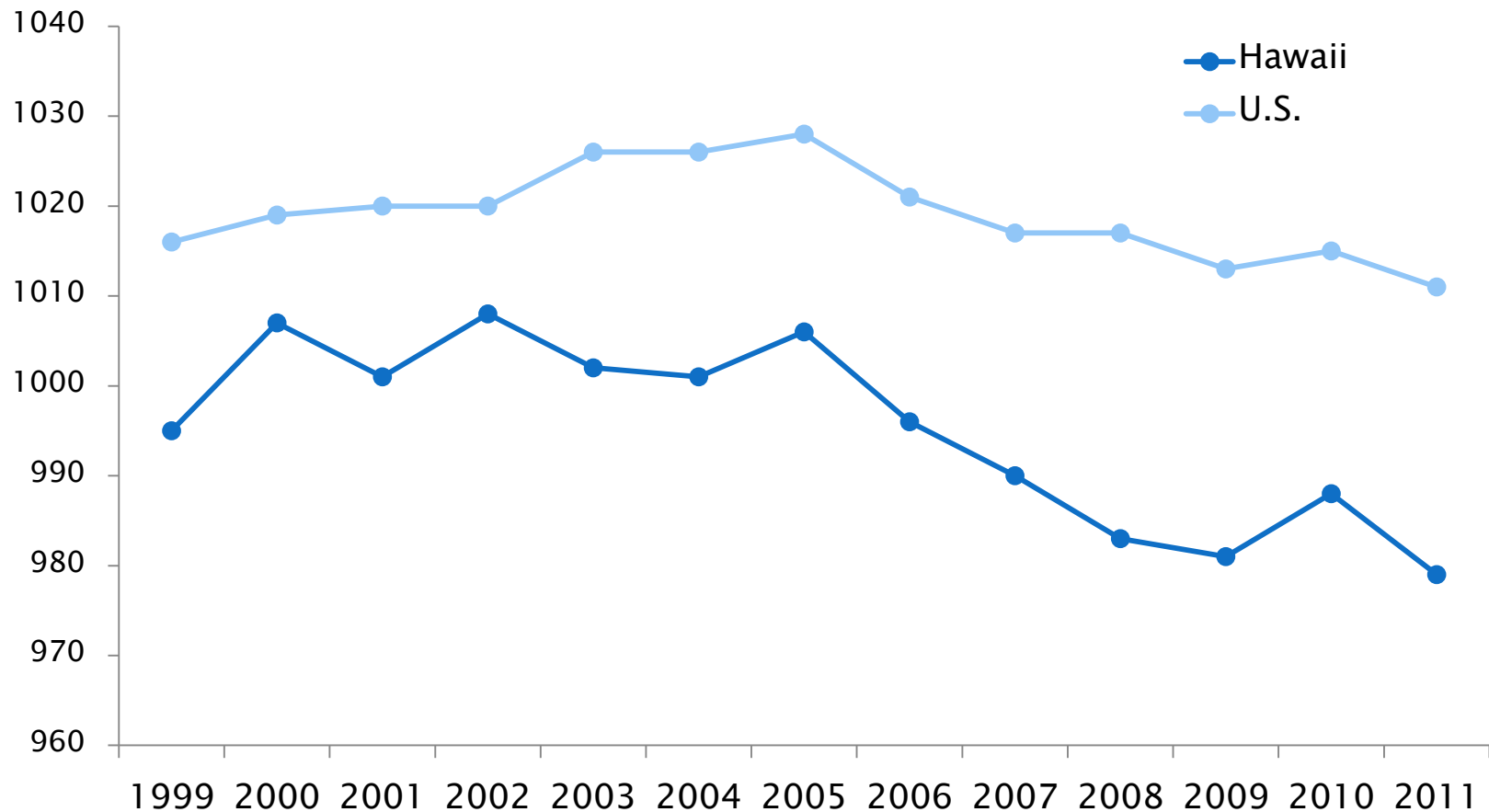
Hawaii also has a higher high school dropout rate than the national average



Source: U.S. Dept. of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1998–2008.

SAT Scores of College-Bound Seniors

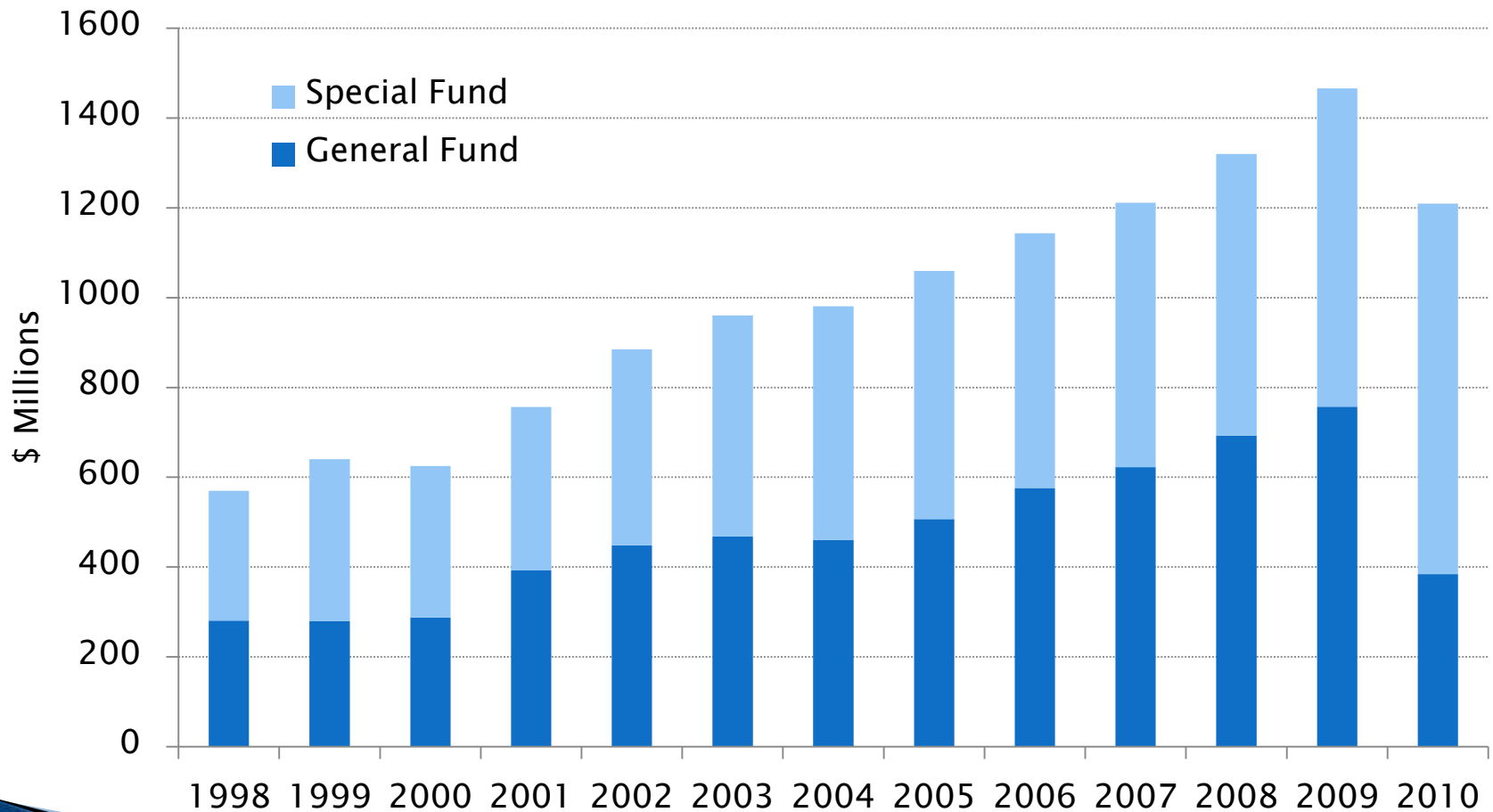
Hawaii students are not as prepared for college as mainland students



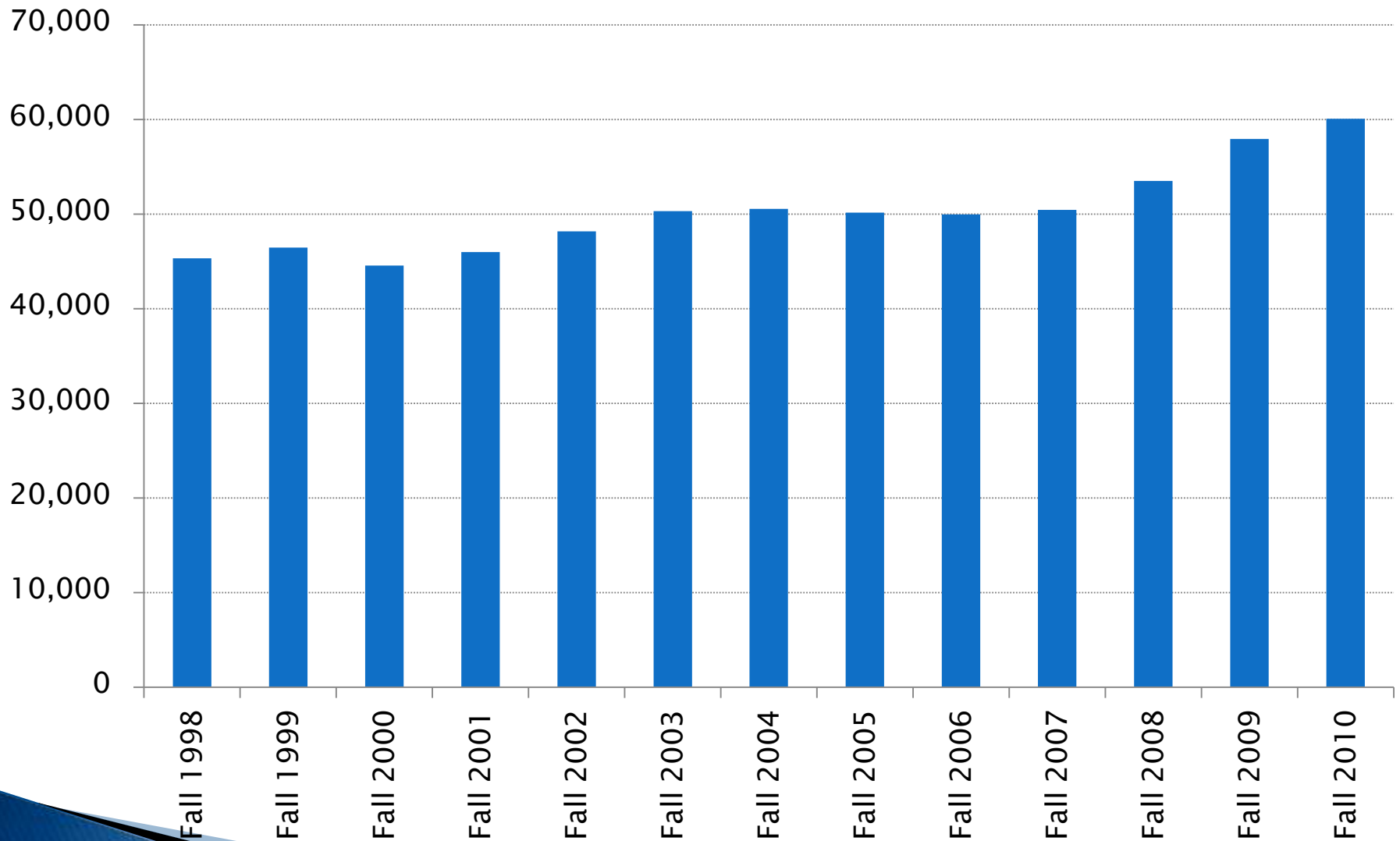
Source: The College Board, New York, NY, College-Bound Seniors, 1999-2011.

University of Hawaii Expenditures

UH Spending Grew At An Annual Rate of 9.0%



University of Hawaii Enrollment



UH Manoa Graduation Rate

UH Manoa student graduation rate is 64.5% within 10 years of entering college, 35.5% of students dropout

Years	Percent (1990–2007 Average)
Within 4 years	12.0
Within 5 years	39.5
Within 6 years	53.8
Within 7 years	59.0
Within 8 years	61.2
Within 9 years	62.6
Within 10 years	63.2
Still continuing	1.3
Dropout rate	35.5

UH Manoa Graduation Rate by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Within 4 yrs	Within 5 yrs	Within 6 yrs	Within 7 yrs	Within 8 yrs	Within 9 yrs	Within 10 yrs	Success Rate
Chinese	19.4	57.1	71.0	75.4	77.2	78.3	78.3	79.6
Japanese	11.3	45.7	64.8	71.0	73.4	74.9	75.1	76.4
Mixed Asian	9.5	34.6	51.5	58.3	61.2	63.1	63.7	64.9
Korean	14.3	39.2	52.1	58.0	60.3	61.2	61.7	63.5
Other Asian	13.1	44.2	57.7	61.7	61.4	63.4	62.4	62.4
Filipino	9.1	37.4	52.0	57.5	59.5	60.0	59.8	60.6
Hawaiian / Part Hawaiian	6.6	29.7	42.1	46.6	48.0	49.5	50.2	52.1
Caucasian	14.2	33.0	40.6	43.7	44.3	45.2	47.0	47.7
Pacific Islander	8.6	29.1	34.8	37.2	39.1	38.8	38.9	41.6

Graduates of Higher Education

According to the Wall Street Journal, Hawaii is ranked 17th in the nation with 29.5% of the population holding college degrees

State	Less Than High School Diploma			College Grad or Higher			Ratio of College Grads to Less Than High School Diploma		
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010
1. District of Columbia	26.90%	22.20%	12.60%	33.30%	39.10%	50.10%	1.2	1.8	4
2. Massachusetts	20.00%	15.20%	10.90%	27.20%	33.20%	39.00%	1.4	2.2	3.6
3. Colorado	15.60%	13.10%	10.30%	27.00%	32.70%	36.40%	1.7	2.5	3.5
4. Maryland	21.60%	16.20%	11.90%	26.50%	31.40%	36.10%	1.2	1.9	3
5. Connecticut	20.80%	16.00%	11.40%	27.20%	31.40%	35.50%	1.3	2	3.1
6. New Jersey	23.30%	17.90%	12.00%	24.90%	29.80%	35.40%	1.1	1.7	3
7. Virginia	24.80%	18.50%	13.50%	24.50%	29.50%	34.20%	1	1.6	2.5
8. Vermont	19.20%	13.60%	9.00%	24.30%	29.40%	33.60%	1.3	2.2	3.7
9. New Hampshire	17.80%	12.60%	8.50%	24.40%	28.70%	32.80%	1.4	2.3	3.8
10. New York	25.20%	20.90%	15.10%	23.10%	27.40%	32.50%	0.9	1.3	2.1
11. Minnesota	17.60%	12.10%	8.20%	21.80%	27.40%	31.80%	1.2	2.3	3.9
12. Washington	16.20%	12.90%	10.20%	22.90%	27.70%	31.10%	1.4	2.1	3
13. Illinois	23.80%	18.60%	13.10%	21.00%	26.10%	30.80%	0.9	1.4	2.3
14. Rhode Island	28.00%	22.00%	16.50%	21.30%	25.60%	30.20%	0.8	1.2	1.8
15. California	23.80%	23.20%	19.30%	23.40%	26.60%	30.10%	1	1.1	1.6
16. Kansas	18.70%	14.00%	10.80%	21.10%	25.80%	29.80%	1.1	1.8	2.7
17. Hawaii	19.90%	15.40%	10.10%	22.90%	26.20%	29.50%	1.2	1.7	2.9
18. Utah	14.90%	12.30%	9.40%	22.30%	26.10%	29.30%	1.5	2.1	3.1
19. Oregon	18.50%	14.90%	11.20%	20.60%	25.10%	28.80%	1.1	1.7	2.6
20. Montana	19.00%	12.80%	8.30%	19.80%	24.40%	28.80%	1	1.9	3.5

Source: William H. Frey analysis of Census and American Community Survey, Wall Street Journal, "Select Cities See Brain Gain", September 22, 2011

Jobs and Wages

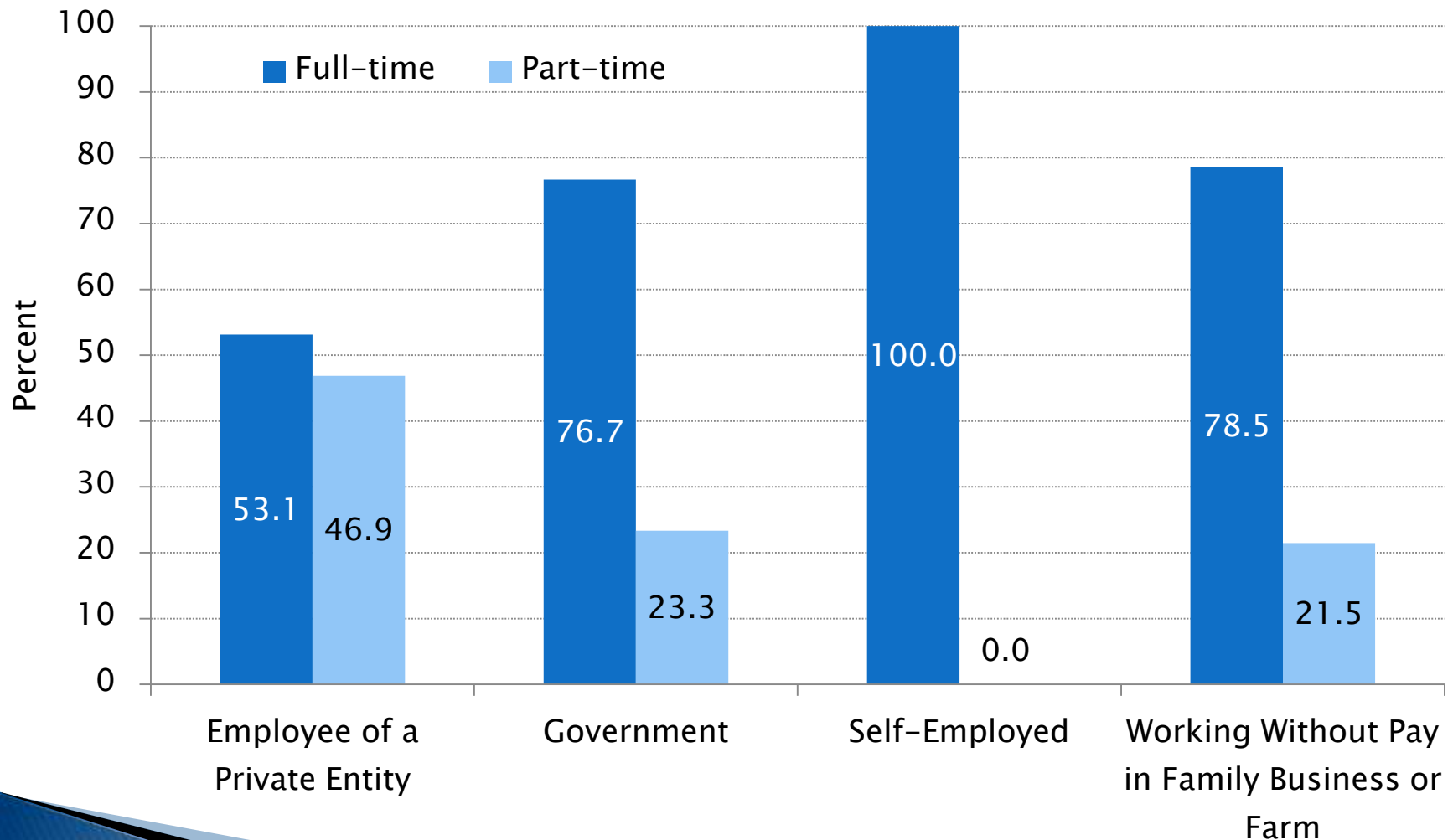
School Attendance and Work Status

Approximately 67% of children age 16–20 not attending school work, and 42% of children attending school work.

	2005 (% of Children)	2009 (% of Children)
Not Attending School		
Didn't work during past 12 months	20.7	32.7
Worked during past 12 months	79.3	67.3
Total	100.0	100.0
Attending School		
Didn't work during past 12 months	51.1	57.2
Worked during past 12 months	48.9	42.8
Total	100.0	100.0

Distribution of Children Working Full- or Part-Time

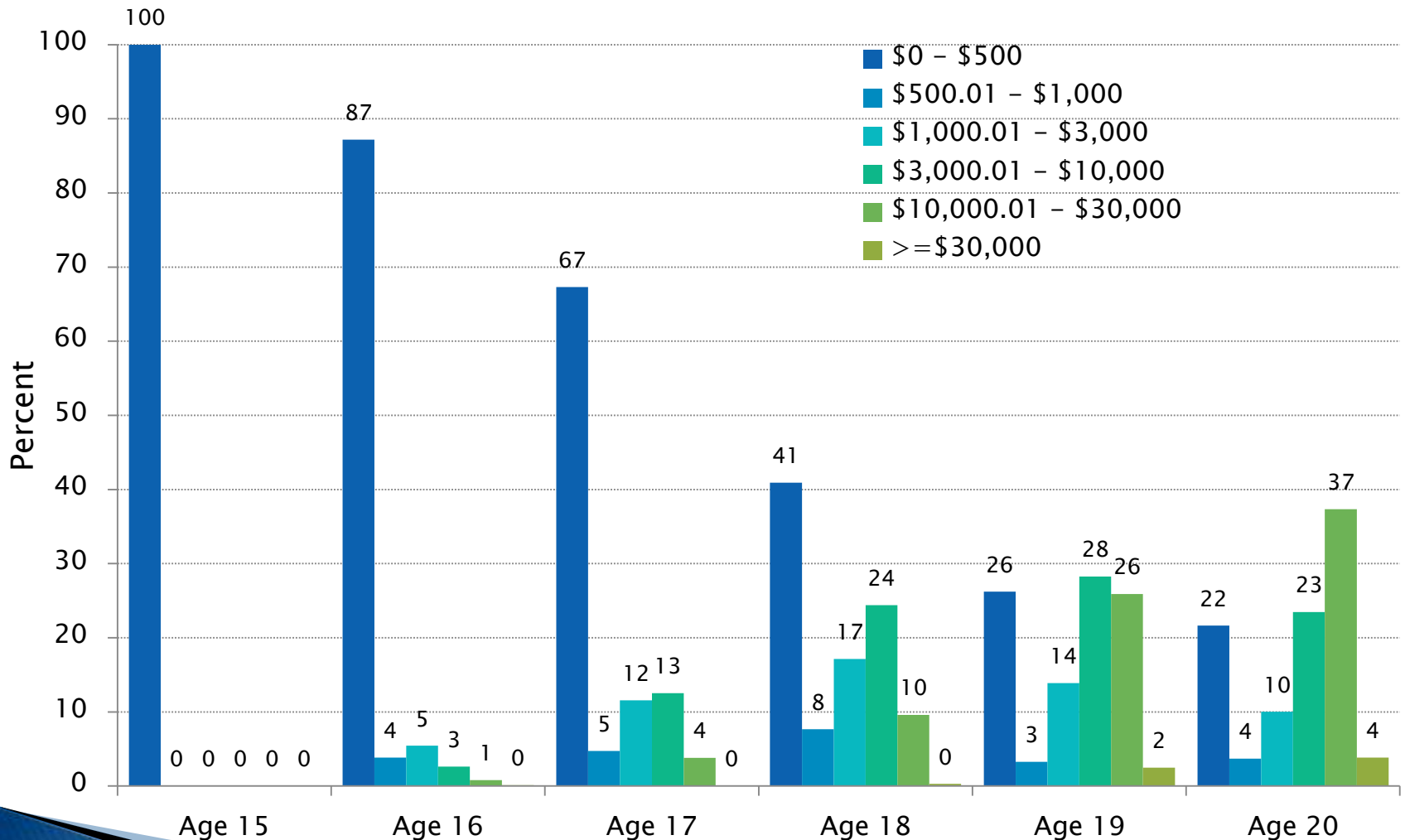
47% of working keiki hold part-time jobs



Source: 2009 American Community Survey 5-year Estimate , PUMS data

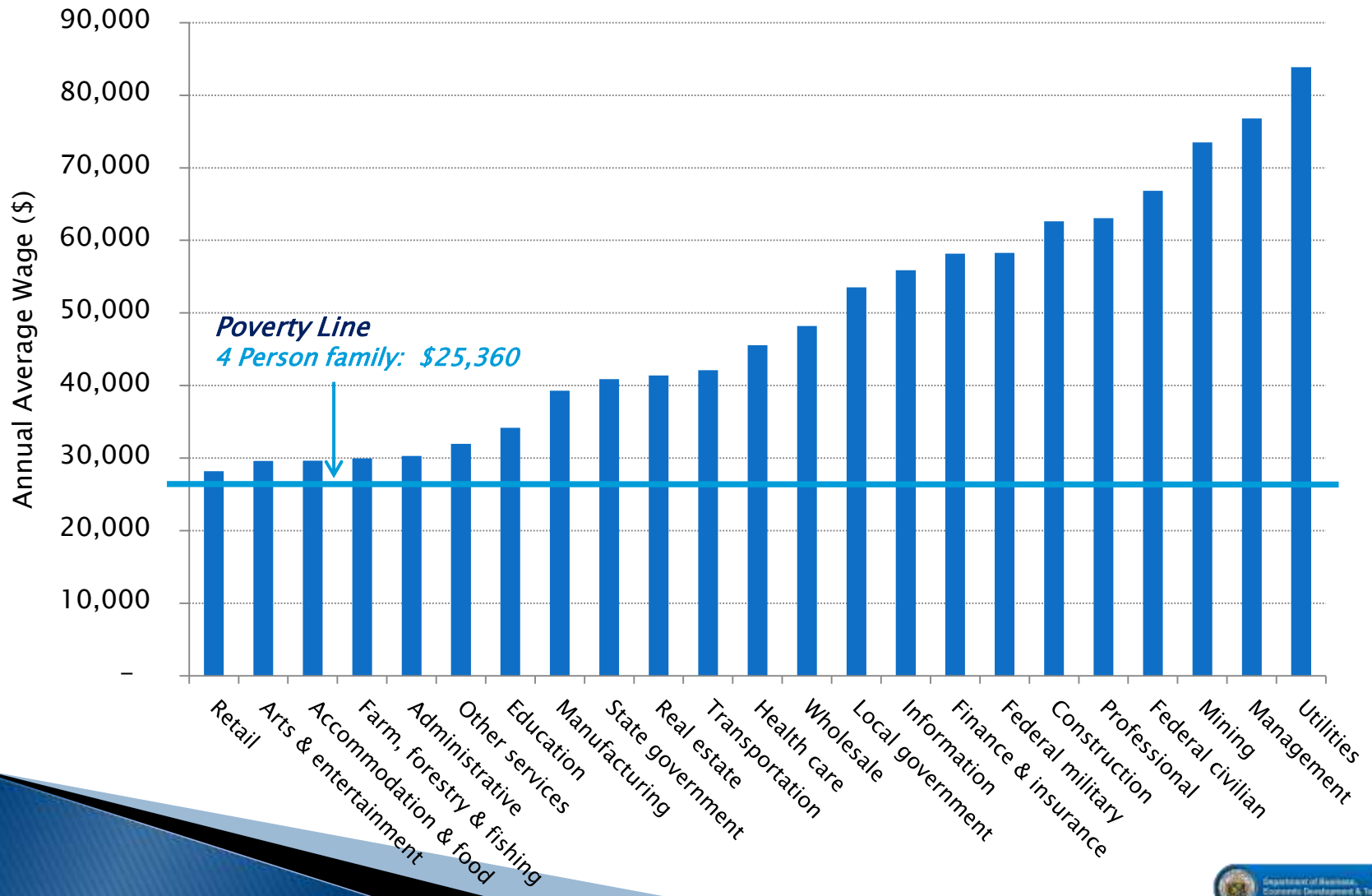
Percent of Children by Pay Level and Age

The closer to adult age, the higher their pay



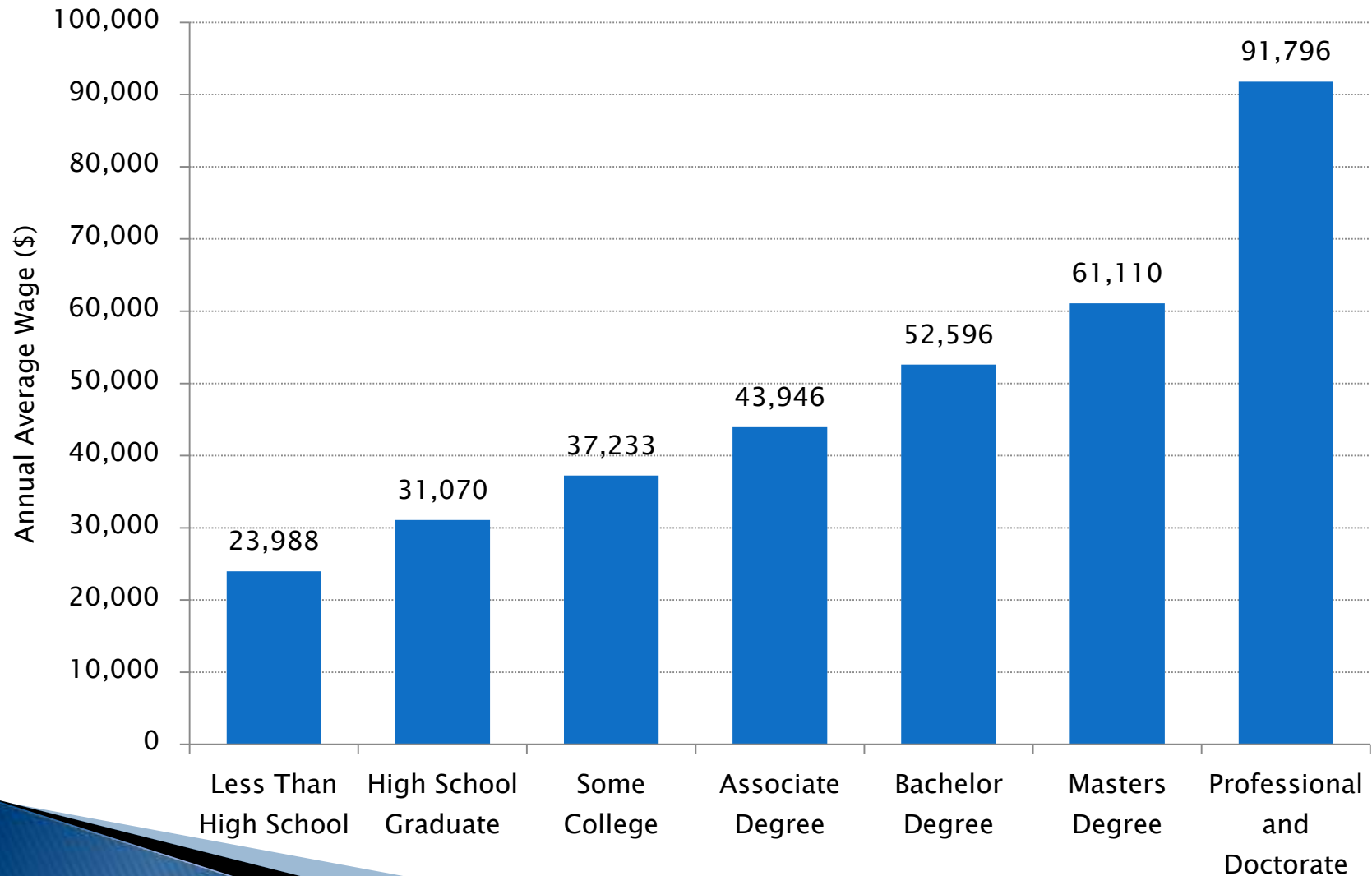
Average Wages by Industry

Due to large amount of part-time workers, average wages for retail, entertainment, accommodation and food services sectors are below \$30,000 a year

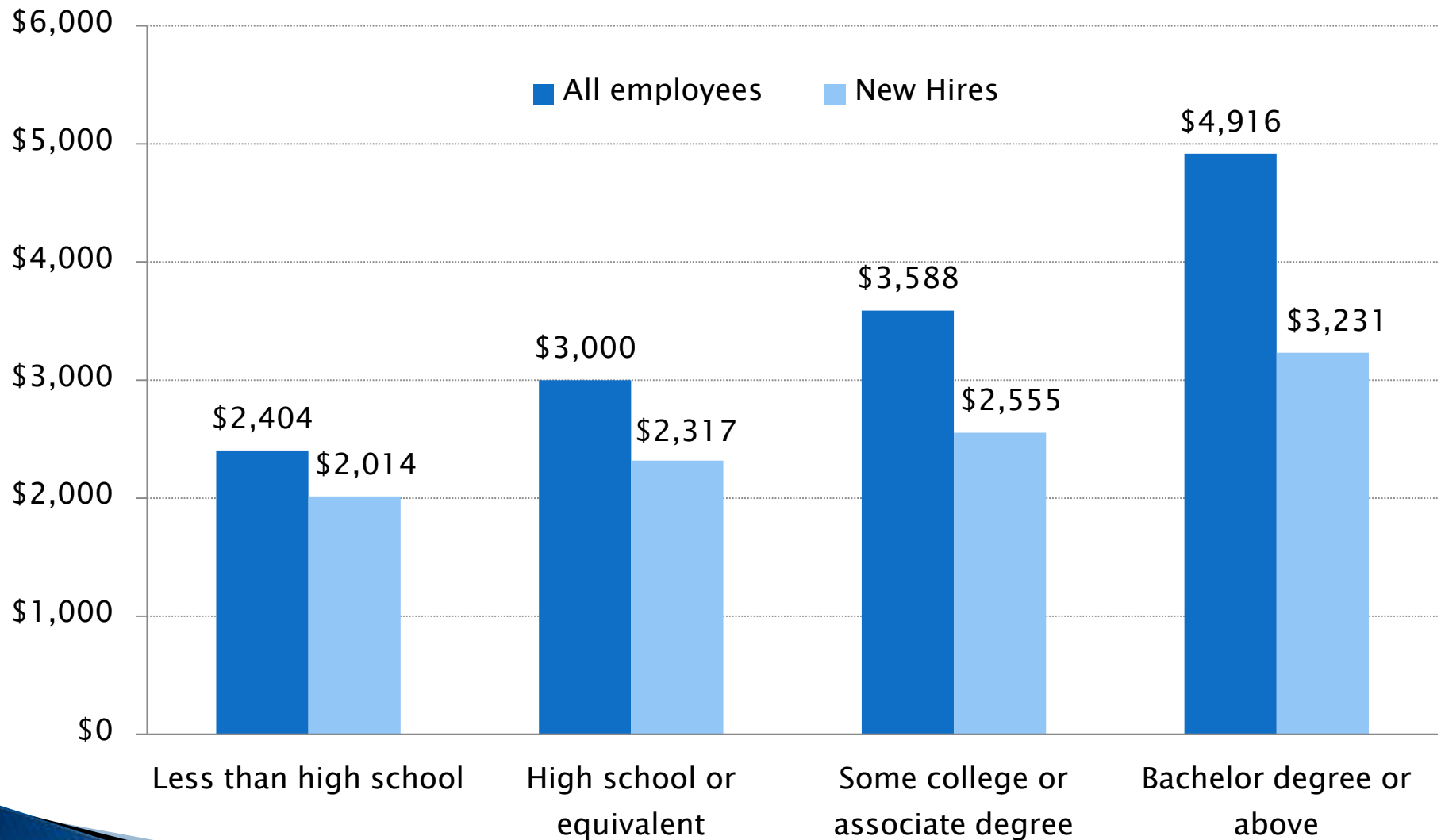


Wage by Educational Attainment

Wages earnings are correlated with education levels



Honolulu Wage by Educational Attainment

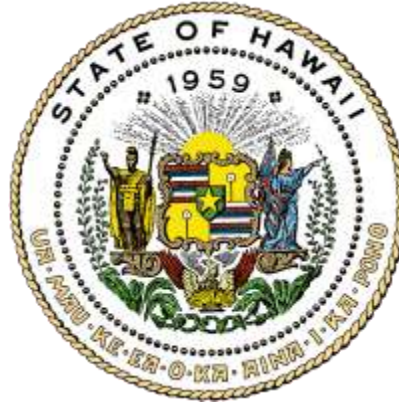


Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Implications

- ▶ Social safety net in place for children
 - Prepaid Health Care Act, Medicare, Medicaid
 - Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

- ▶ Education improvements needed to create better future
 - Improving education outcomes better prepare children for college and job market
 - Better educated children are more capable of contributing to Hawaii's economy and providing for their future families as adults



Mahalo

Hawaii State Department of Business
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